WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

EDITED BY
A. E. HORNIMAN, 1918—21.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. X. NO. 3 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1922, TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer	Tons.
1922.		
7th January	CHINA	7,952
14th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st "	NALDERA *	16,828
28th "	CALEDONIA	7,572
4th February	EGYPT *	7,941
11th "	DELTA	8,097
18th "	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th "	MOREA	10,890
4th March	MALWA*	10,941
11th "	KARMALA	8,983
18th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
25th "	CHINA	7,952
1st April	NARKUNDA*	16,118
8th "	CALEDONIA	7,572
15th "	EGYPT	7,941
22nd "	MACEDONIA	10,512
29th "	MANTUA*	10,902

MANTUA, NALDERA, MALWA, NARKUNDA } Through steamers from Australia.
EGYPT Through steamer from China.

The P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date	Steamer	Tons.
1922		
28th January	MASHOBRA	8,288
30th "	NUDDEA	7,928
4th February	MADURA	8,600
6th "	DOMALA	—
13th March	HATIPARA*	8,182
20th "	MANDALA	8,246
3rd April	NEVASA	9,071
17th "	MANORA	7,888

*Do not carry passengers

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

1922		
27th January	NARKUNDA	Call at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney
24th February	MANTUA	
24th March	NALDERA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
3rd "	LEASA	Karachi coasting
4th "	VASNA	Bushehria Karachi
5th "	BARALA	Karachi & P. Gulf.
6th "	LINGA	Karachi direct.
8th "	KARAPARA	East and South Africa via Marmagoa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort Bombay.
P. O. Box 182.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1339.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captains	Arrive	Leave
Indus Maru	T. Nishimura	31th Dec.	31st Dec.
Indo Maru	S. Kametaka	17th Dec.	5th Jan.
Borneo Maru	E. Yamanoi	27th Dec.	7th Jan.
Kasado Maru	J. Yanagi	18th Jan.	30th Jan.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captan	Tons,	Arrival.	Departure
Kaga Maru	H. Nojili	5857	27th Dec.	9th Jan.
*MuroranMaruT.	Harenchi	5354	12thJan	13thJan.
Hakushika Maru		8151	11thJan	18th Jan.
Awa Maru	Y. Narui	6037	9th "	21st "
Tamba Maru	D Aoshima	5845	23rdJan.	3rd Feb.
Hakodate Maru	C. Hideshima		6th Feb	8th Feb.

*This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.

For feight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ..... Rs. 85,50,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ..... Rs. 85,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc. ..... Rs. 6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—ALLAHABAD.
BRANCHES.
Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur Patna.

SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park (Lucknow Benares Cawnpore City Office, Chandausi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow City Office, Lyallpur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareli, Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS. In all the principal Towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any Circle Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

T. L. FOREMAN.
Agent.
Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Paid-up	29,13,801	15	3
Reserve	Funds	15,80,351	15	10

Dividend at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Mushkaye City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Multan
Calcutta	Gujranwala	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Lahore
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Happy	Ludhiana	Wahalla City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

SHRI RAM MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,97,97,150
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	49,66,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-?	58,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
21-25, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Chaik Memon Street,
LONDON, AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY, WESTMINISTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 20,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum. Rules on application
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.

E. R. OLIPHANT,
Mg. Manager.
Post Box No. 227.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III. of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Bhavnagar, Mohsana, Dabhoi, Surat, Petlad, Patan, Amrel and Bombay.

Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	23,86,200
Reserve Fund	16,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. B. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 999,500
Reserve Fund	£ 285,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,065,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman,
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart,
Narottam Morarji Esqr.,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 55,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

YOUR CHILD GETS.
Rs. 3405.
Here is a plan if acted upon means GREAT things for every parent and every child.
Open an account with Rs. 10 to-day and then on each birth-day deposit Re. 10 for EACH year of the child's age in our Savings Bank. We pay
5%
interest, compounded every year. You will be surprised to see the interest, and the principal grow AT THE END OF 21st Year. This account will amount to Rs. 3405. Think what Rs. 3405 will do for a young man or a young girl just starting the battle of life. This may mean difference between success or failure and the most this costs you in any one year—21st year is Rs. 210.
ILLUSTRATION.
Rs. 10 to open account

10.00	Deposit		
.50	Interest	2370.60	19th Year
		190.	Deposit
10.50	1st Year	128.03	Interest
20.	Deposit		
1.52	Interest	2688.63	20th Year
		200.	Deposit
32.02	2nd Year	144.44	Interest
30.	Deposit		
3.10	Interest	3033.07	21st Year
		210.	Deposit
65.12	3rd Year	162.15	Interest
40.	Deposit		
5.26	Interest	3405.22	Total
110.38	4th Year and so on		

Actually you pay Rs. 2,310 you get Rs. 3,405.
For full Particulars write to
THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANG BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Phone 5305; Post Box 22, Bombay.
Branches:—Surat, Karachi and Rawalpindi.
INDIAN CAPITAL—INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).
HEAD OFFICE Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 3,59,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/8 Clive St., Calcutta.
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
MARTIN & Co.
Managing [Agents]
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS,
Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi
C. N. MADHAVA ROW
Acting Branch Secretary.
Lipton's Building,
33 Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road,
Hydrabad (Decan.)
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager,
Calcutta.
WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD
HEAD OFFICE,
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE and CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and 1 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary, or The Chief of Agents.
Bow Bazar D. SEN & CO.,
Street Calcutta 1, Chowringhee.
Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Indian Concern with Indian capital under Indian management Attractive plans. Low rates. Perfect security. Speedy settlement of claims.
For particulars apply to
HEAD OFFICE,
BOMBAY.

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PROSPECT HOTEL.
PANCHGANI.
Opened under entire new management on Western principles. Bracing climate, excellent cuisine, and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book round sharp. Season commencing October.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.
131, MEADOWS STREET, FORT.
Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.
Catering speciality.

THE CHEAPSET FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.

Telg. Lodge, Tel. No. 2718
SHRI NARSINHA HINDU LODGE,
AT THEIR NEW PREMISES.
VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING,
LOHAR CHAWL,
Decent Boarding and Lodging accommodation for High Class Hindus. Special arrangements for Families, Rajas, Maharajas and other Nobilities.
MODERATE CHARGES.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR.
To-day at 6-30 p. m.
A Vivid Play of Saints, Sinners and Society
"The Devil To Pay"

THE EXCELSIOR
BANDMAN OPERA CO.
in the latest Musical success.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
'IRENE'
Booking at Roses till 6 p.m after 7 p.m. at the Theatre

THE EMPIRE
Daily Change of Film Masterpieces.
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"INTOLERANCE"
PART II.
The most amazing astounding and awe inspiring spectacle in all the world.

THE EMPRESS.
Daily Change of Film Masterpieces
TO-DAY at: 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p. m.
A MODERN LORELEI
OR
THE STORM MAIDEN

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY at: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
MADAN THEATRES, LD.
Latest Racing Topical
"Prince of Wales Cup."
COMING
Saturday, January 7th
First Time in Bombay
The Great Anglo-American Star
GEORGE ARLISS
in a irrestible, alluring and artistic play
"THE DEVIL"
It has created a sensation wherever shown.

THE
MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS.
Thunderbolt Jack
GREAT WESTERN SERIAL
SUPERVISED
by
BEN WILSON & JOE BRANDT.
You will sit with breath bated and pulse pounding at the daring spectacular scenes in this romantic, mysterious and sensational photo play.
Shows at:—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Popular Prices.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
A PATHE SUPER DRAMA
IN
THE RIDDLE: WOMAN
Do you know your own wife No man does. She herself is puzzled by the Conflicting moods of her own heart, where smolder the passions of a Sappho and where dwells the mystery of Mona Lisa. But is not the very uncertainty of woman her greatest charm.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
NEXT WEEK
GEORGE B. SEITZ
IN
THE SKY RANGER
PATHE SERIAL
TIMES:
Daily 8-45, & 10-30 p.m. Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p.m. Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m
PRICE as USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS.

The Alexandra Cinema
The thrill a minute Serial
The Smashing Barriers
featuring
The uncrowned King of the screen,
WILLIAM DUNCAN
and
EDITH JHONSON
The popular idol of the screen.
Supplied by K. D. & Bros.
The Smashing Barriers
FIFTH WEEK Episodes 10, 11, 12,
Sensational, smashing deeds of daring and dark doings that will hold you breathless.
Shows at:—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-
Popular Prices
The Alexandra Cinema
Bellasis Road, a few paces from the Hyderia Club.

A NEW YEAR "NOVELIST"
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.
GERMAN OPERA
GERMAN DANCES
GERMAN DRAMA
A Picture Pleasing
A Picture Beautiful
MISS BERRYLL
MISS BERRYLL
MISS BERRYLL
or
THE WHIMS OF A MILLIONAIRE
in which
The Celebrated GERMAN Actresses and Beauty
ELYA MARA.
plays the leading role, with Her delightful Dances, in which
The "DYING SWAN DANCE."—is simply a Beauty A Treat you have never enjoyed.
NOTE.—Germany has made a mark in as other industries in the world. Here, see it in your favourite Cinema Line Just see
"WHAT A GERMAN PICTURE IS"
A Special "NEW YEAR" Week Novelty Picture.
See it at the
THE "STAR" CINEMA
THE "STAR" CINEMA
THE "STAR" CINEMA
Bombay's Newest PRINCELY Picture Palace.
Tram Terminus GRANT ROAD.
FOUR SHOWS DAILY:—Commencing at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND BANK HOLIDAYS
Extra Matinee Show at 3-30.
Prices:—Box (4 seat) Rs. 8. Sofa Rs. 2, Balcony Rs. 1-8 Reserved Re. 1. As, 12 6 and 3

Are you fond or Cinema?
If you are, you cannot do without seeing a Picture that is THE ONLY ONE OF ITS KIND
MESSRS. K. A. SHETNA & CO.
have the greatest pleasure in presenting to their patrons, during the NEW YEAR WEEK.
The greatest of the Cinema production
"JERUSALEM DELIVERED"
"JERUSALEM DELIVERED"
"JERUSALEM DELIVERED"
Italy's Greatest Master-piece and
The only production of its kind in which Over 10 thousand horses and 35 thousand men take part.
It is the last word in the Cinema Line.
TO MISS THIS PICTURE IS NOT HAVE SEEN CINEMA AT ALL.
A Gorgeous Historical Production dealing with the Wars of the
"CRUSADES" in the time of PETER, THE HERMIT.
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Featuring the dare-devil Star
HELEN HOLMES
A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME
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EPISODE 12
"THE DEATH HAZARD"
Five Shows To-day at: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
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For the Merry New-year Week
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With Eddies Lyons and Lee Moren and the erocious Christre Lions
Five Shows To-day: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-15 p. m. (S.T.)
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as a philosophy is of value to the People who cultivate it. Those who have a way of looking on the bright side of things—of seeking for the best in life are indeed happy in themselves and a delight to their fellows. Their influence is stimulating and invigorating their presence tends to the promotion of geniality and goodwill. It is however, well to remember that a sane optimistic outlook may be clouded by indifferent health. The state of the digestive organization, for example, frequently exercises a depressing influence upon the mind, and the outlook is affected accordingly. Dyspeptic conditions bring dark days—days of gloom and frequently of despondency. On the other hand a healthy appetite facilitates the discovery of an open horizon and a brighter view. The importance of maintaining the tone of the digestive system is generally recognised, and it should be universally known that one of the best medicinal aids towards this end is Beecham's Pills. Depression and despondency in so far as they are caused by disordered digestion, may be speedily dispelled by using

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 3.

The weather disturbance has given a few light falls of rain in Orissa. Rain has also fallen locally in Madras Deccan and south Hyderabad and at few stations in Bombay Deccan and south Madras.

Chief amounts:—Bijapur and Hyderabad Deccan four inches, Hanamkonda and Chitaldrug one, Bellary a half, Kodaikanal two. The temperature is low to the west of the line joining Bombay and Cawnpore and high over most of North-east India.

Forecast:—Extension into Assam and decrease in the Peninsula.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 3rd January 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south-east Punjab but remain clear over the rest of the division. Humidity is in excess at Multan and Ambala. Day temperature is generally below the average; night temperature is also lower than usual at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is in defect at Jhansi and Cawnpore. Day temperature is lower than usual at most places; night temperature continues generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light cloud has appeared in lower Sind but skies are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Jacobabad. Temperature remains much below the average both during day and night.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Cenetral India West.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Both day and night temperatures are considerably below the average.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the northern districts but light to moderate cloud persists elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the north-western districts and in excess in the south-eastern porion of the division. Day temperature is lower than usual at most places; night temperature is in excess except at Saugor where it is in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded at Mormugao but almost clear elsewhere. Humidity is below normal at Bombay and above it at Karwar. Day temperature is lower than usual at Ratnagiri; night temperature is unusually low at Bombay and in excess at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur reports 3.54in. and Hiderabad 3.67in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and the air has become unusually damper except in the north Bombay Deccan. Night temperature is in defect at Malegaon and normal or in excess elsewhere.

General Remarks.—Local but heavy rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad during a thunderstorm. A few falls have also occurred in the Madras Deccan and north Malabar. Colombo and Bellary report 0.55in. and 0.38in. of rain respectively. Conditions are somewhat unsettled in the north-west of the Peninsula.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain are likely in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, north Malabar, the Madras Deccan and Mysore.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 2nd January 1922.

The disturbance over Central India yesterday is moving into north-east India. It has given nearly general rain and snow in Kumaon hills and nearly general rain in the submontanes districts of the United Provinces and Central India East and a few falls in Bihar. Rain has also fallen locally in the south of Madras and of Hyderabad.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Chaibasa, Roorkee half an inch; Mukteswar, Mussooree one and a half; Dehra Dun one; Chakrata, Simla three-quarters; Seoni, a half; Hanamkonda three-quarters; Gulbarga one and a half. Temperature is high in north-east India and low over most of the north-west India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 3RD OF JAN 1922.

Station.	Temps. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 2 p.m.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Total Rainfall since 1st June.	Rainfall Excess or deficiency since 1st June.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	80.3	49 1	10	—	10.22	+5.19
Do. ( )	76.5	58.6	58	—	8.71	+5.16
Lark	75.3	52.6	77	—	1.55	+0.61
Muskat	76.8	58.1	62	—	1.65	+0.88
Do. (2nd)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	66 9	42.5	84	—	1.38	+1.06
Rawalpindi	58	35.1	94	—	0.89	+0.50
Lahore	68.6	42.5	91	—	0.44	—0.10
Hissar	65 6	37 1	65	—	0 25	—0 35
Ambala	61 3	44 4	94	—	1.43	+0.20
Delhi	6 .2	45.0	61	—	0.18	—0.49
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	65.6	44 1	64	—	0 06	—0 41
Mainpuri	67 1	39 1	80	—	?	?
Jhansi	67.8	39 0	49	—	0	—0.45
Cawnpor	0 .5	42.6	88	—	9.16	—0.54
Allahabad	72 6	43.6	72	—	0.06	—0.58
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	62.1	38.4	83	—	0	—3.49
Karachi	73.1	51.5	58	—	1.89	+.49
Ajmer	64 8	35.2	76	—	0.07	—0.43
Jaipur	66.0	37.1	16	—	0.11	—0.28
Kotah	69.8	44 0	42	—	0	—0.27
Mount Abu	67.5	39.1	58	—	0.02	—0.25
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL I DIA						
West—						
Bhuj	71.0	39.1	49	—	0	—0.13
Dwarka	73.4	2.4	46	—	0	—0 06
Veraval	76.6	52.6	82	—	0	—0. 1
Rajkot	72.0	40.5	28	—	0	—0.25
Bhavnagar Para	74.5	45.7	42	—	0	—0.27
Surat	78.0	50.4	41	—	0	—0.23
Ahmedabad	75.4	49.3	32	—	0	—0.13
Deesa	75.0	43.8	37	—	0	—0.18
Ne nauch	67.8	40.8	43	—	0	—0.39
Indore	71.1	40.6	34	—	0	—9.66
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	70 5	41.9	62	—	0.34	—0.55
Saugor	70.2	48.6	41	—	0	—1.63
Hoshangabad				—	0	—0.86
Khandwa	77.2	47.1	44	—	0	—1.26
Akola	81.	48.0	52	—	0	—1.17
Amraoti	79.4	52.1	56	—	0.53	—0 80
Nagpu	5.8	58.8	62	0.05	0.05	—0.99
Chanda	77.1	55.4	80	—	0.07	—0.10
Raipur	74.1	53.6	85	—		
KONKAN—						
Bombay	80.1	69 8	47	—	0	—3.53
Ratnagiri	80.7	65.4	54	—	6.39	—3.46
Marmugao	82.6	72.2	74	—	1.36	+0.16
Karwar	86.6	71.8	92	—	1.09	—2.91
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	77.8	48.6	43	—	0	—3.84
Ahmednagar	84.6	51.5	33	—	0.01	—1.12
Poona	85.8	51.2	53	—	0.10	—0.58
Sholapur	84.7	66.2	54	—	0.27	—4.57
Bijapur	83.0	66 1	84	3.51	6.34	+5.28
Belgaum	84.8	63.2	80	—	5.81	+3.50
Aurangabad	82.7	0 2	36	—	0	—0 97
Hiamabad (Indus)	79.8	66	86	—	0.84	+.08
Hyderabad	80.8	65 2	92	3.67	5.21	+0 21
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	88 8	75 4	78	—	1.21	—2.14
Calicut	79 0	5 6	88	0.29	4.85	—1.78
Cochin	87.1	76.8	82	—	3 93	—4 97
Cuumbo	85.4	74.5	90	0.55	8 15	—2.64
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88 7	72 0	66	—	3.35	—2.88
Bellary	87.1	64.2	65	0 38	4.02	+1 86
Cuddapah	92 0	75.3	85	—	.71	—1 87
Madras	88.5	8 3	84	—	7.01	—12.44
Banga re	81.1	66 8	60	—	4.67	+1.51
Coimbatore	91 0	70 3	76	—	4.47	—0 .7
Tuticorin	89.2	72	68	—	4 15	—2.98
Kodaikanal	81	57.2	70	0.01	6.88	+3.14

ARISE, O HIND!

THE SONG OF TRIUMPH.

The following is a translation of the verses, sung by Miss Raihana Tyabji, the talented daughter of Mr. Abbas Tyabji, at the opening and closing of the Congress. Miss Tyabji sang with a voice that was exquisitely rich in melody, and won the applause of the whole house:—

Oh Hind, that once was known as paradise,
The home of flowers, the land whose soil was gold;
Whose proud serenity the Heavens themselves
Did take delight to mirror! Ah but now
Whence come these clouds that do obscure thy brow
Once clear as crystal! know it is the sighs
Of hearts that beat in sorrow and in fear,
That, rising upwards, curl in smoky strands
Towards that throne from which God justice deals.
The vaunted peace and order foreign rule
Has brought into this land, has made us slaves,
And in the wilds of this terrestrial globe
We roam as cattle, scorned, insulted, spurned!
What is this comofort, law and order! what
This peace, that in its slavish chains doth bind
The heart, the soul, the mind of Hindustan?
So helpless are we, oh, so poor, so weak,
That for a piece of cloth to cover our dead
We needs must turn to other land oh shame!
Alas, alas our Greatness where art thou?
Lost in the dust! Our freedom, Sold for chains
Of brass, that in our slavish ignorance
We do mistake for gold! Ah! now the cage
Wherein so long we fluttered, 'prisoned birds,
Is flung wide open! But ah, woe is me!
Where is the strength in our enfeebled wings
To soar unto that liberty we crave
For which we hunger, we thirst, we pine, we die?

The song of Triumph.

Arise, O Hindi! For this land of Hind
Is thine in truth! The sovereign from o'er seas.
Comes to thy house an uninvited guest.
A burden under which thy country bends,
A yoke to which thou needst must yield thy neck
This is no time for talk, Arise and Act!
Thy trade, thy commerce and thy industry,
These take into the hands, The sons of Hind
Shall fight for Hindustan, the arms of Hind
Be used for Hind alone, the wealth of Hind
Shall be controlled by Hind, and none but Hind!
And haughty John Bull, master yesterday,
To-morrow shall equal, and no more.
Then let thy Motherland, the ancient home
Of culture, learning, beauty, rise and say
Unto a world amazed, "See, here I stand,"
A Slave no more, but equal, friend and guide!"
Ah God, Who leads us to our destiny,
Show us the day when, masters in our home,
Our eyes shall see a banner, white and green
And red, stand tall and straight and beautiful
Midst other emblems of proud nationhood,
Their equal and their peer! Amen Amen!

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd Jan. 1921

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. in.		29.945
Temperature of Air	degrees.	71 5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	66 7
Dew Point	"	53 4
Relative humidity of Air	"	0 534
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		1 4
Maximum temperature of Air		80 1
Minimum do do		64.3
General direction of wind	NNE, NNW, N.	
from midnight to midnight		
Movement o Wind do	miles	207

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

High Water.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Staff.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	9th Jan.	m 6 40	25 3
		s 8 37	25 9

Low Water.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Staff.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	9th Jan.	m 1 13	21 6
		l 4 a	17 8

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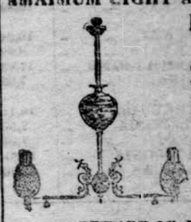
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Underwood 5, 2 Colours, Fine	190
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new ...	200
ost 20, latest, Brief, little used ...	225
Oliver 9, 200, Brief, 225, Policy	250
Oliver 9, Brief, American Rebuilt ...	260
emington 10, Visible, 180, 225, Brief ...	225
Remington 11, Brief, 225, 325, Policy ...	290
emi gton 10, Rem. Factory Rebuilt ...	300
est Ribbons, Carbons, etc., Repairs.	

ROLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.
T

PROFESSION

DR. H. K. GHOSE, M. B., (Home.)
HOMOEOPATHIC SPECIALIST.

Cures all sorts of obstinate diseases marvellous cures of Cholera, Epilepsy, Dysenty, Asthma, Insanity and Female Complaints. Write all particulars. All correspondence strictly confidential.

Consultation Hours 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. Agiari.
43, Dadiseth Agiari Street, Kalvadvi, Bombay.
2 11222

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and from the 1st January, 1922, our Office premises will be REMOVED to EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, Medows Street.

FORD, RHODES & PARKS,
C 11761 Chartered Accountants.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and from the 1st January, 1922, the Office premises of the MOTOR TRADE ASSOCIATION (Western India) will be REMOVED to EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, Medows Street.

FORD, RHODES & PARKS,
C11762 Secretaries.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BLEACHING, DYEING and FINISHING MACHINERY including 10 Bowl CALENDER, BEETLING MACHINE, SCHREINER, etc. For particulars apply to the TATA MILLS, LTD., Navsari Building, Bombay.
C11747

LAND AND BUILDINGS TO LET.

TO LET on lease, large VACANT PLOTS on New Queen's Road, also several blocks of BUILDINGS, suitable for GODOWNS, WORK-SHOPS, MOTOR WORKS, SHOW ROOMS, etc., available within the compound of the Bombay United Mills Necessary reasonable alterations to buildings to suit customers will be carried out, or portions of buildings pulled down if vacant land required. For full particulars apply to THE TATA MILLS, LTD., Navsari Buildings, Bombay.
C11746

MACHINERY FOR SALE

110 LOOMS of Henry Livesey's make, 1914 loose reed. 10 of 40" and 100 of 36" reed space with individual electric Motor drive. Motors by Siemens Bros. of 6 B. H. P. each and 220 Volts. These looms are also capable of being turned into ordinary mechanical drive.

50 LOOMS 36" drop-box same in all respects as above.

Also 50 spare electric Motors for individual loom drive, same type as above.

The following weaving preparatory machines are also available with shafting, etc. complete:—

1 Grey WINDING FRAME, 200 spindles.
2 DRUM WINDERS, 29 drums each.
1 CHEESE WINDER, of 60 drums.
1 PIRN WINDER of 120 spindles.
4 WARPING FRAMES.
2 SIZING MACHINES.

Also one latest Open Type Finishing and Chasing 10 Bowl CALENDER by Mather and Platt.

For further particulars apply to the TATA MILLS, LD., Navsari Buildings, Bombay.
C11748

INDIAN SOAP AND MANTLE WORKS LIMITED.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE FOR SALE.

SEALED OFFERS are invited for the purchase of Soap and Mantle Factory plants in complete working order including Goodwill, Trade mark, etc., etc.—

Offers will be received on or before the 16th January, 1922, upto 9-30 a.m. (S.T.), and will be opened on MONDAY, the 16th January, 1922, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at 24/28, Matunga Road, Matunga Mr. Mathooradas residence.

Plants are open for inspection from 8-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) daily at Matunga.

The party whose offer will be accepted shall have to pay Rs. 2,000 as earnest money and the remaining balance to be paid in full on taking the charge of the plants within fifteen days from the date of accepting the offer.

The Liquidators do not bind themselves to accept any offer.

(Sd.) MATHORADASS GOCULDASS,
(Sd.) KHIMJEE CANJEE,
Joint Liquidators.

Bombay, 3-1-1922.
R2421

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

IN THE MATTER OF THE BHARAT OIL PAINT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LD.

AT THE EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company duly convened and held on the 25th November, 1921, the following special Resolutions were passed and the same were confirmed at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company duly concerned and held on the 12th December, 1921.

RESOLUTION. NO. I.

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. Manibhai Pranubhai Desai be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up."

RESOLUTION NO. II.

"That the remuneration of the liquidator for his services in the winding up be fixed at the sum of Rs. 1,500 in addition to his out of pocket expenses."

Dated 29th Dec. 1921.

(Sd.) H. P. THAKERSEY,
Chairman.

True Copy,
MANIBHAI P. DESAI.
Liquidator,
R 2416

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED.
HIGH CLASS.
SWADESHI COTTON BLANKETS
AT
PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION.

	48 x 78 in. Rs. as. p.	48 x 96 in. Rs. as. p.
White	1 6 0	1 12
Red and Assorted	1 14 0	2 6
Grey, Fawn Strawberry...—	1 8 0	1 15
Grey, Blue, etc		

SUPERIOR GREY BLANKETS.
60" x 90" equal Rs. 3-6-0 each.
CHEQUERED BLANKETS.
47" x 77" equal Rs. 3-0-0 each.
47" x 95" equal Rs. 3-12-0 each.
And a variety of other designs.
And Shades to suit all purses.

HERJIVAN VALJI.
HIGH CLASS BLANKET MERCHANT.
17, Champa Gali, Post No. 2.
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PRINCE OF WALES' MUSEUM BUILDING SCHEME.

THE Museum Trustees intend to build a block, containing 58,000 square feet office premises and 10,000 square feet shops with arcades on their land where the 'Surplus' shop now stands; the building to be ready in 2 to 2½ years. Those wishing accommodation on this first class business site should apply to the Secretary.
C11686

NOTICE.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
Fort Bombay.

A BRANCH OFFICE of this Bank will shortly be opened at Girgaon, in the the Javeri Mansions at the junction of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Back Road. Definite date of opening will be announced later Bombay, 30-12-21.

PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI.
Managing Director.
C11769

LOST SHARES

LOST SHARES.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

SHARE CERTIFICATES No. 4614 and 4615 for two shares in The Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., and standing in the name of Mr. CHHAGANLAL MUGATLAL MUNSHI, have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect thereof should be notified within 14 days' time at the Registered Office of the Company, 143, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, otherwise Duplicate Certificates will be issued to the said owner.

S. K. BANERJEE,
Manager.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that my client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr. JAMNAGIR NITYAGIR. All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. All other claims, if any which are not so received will be considered as null, void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension Tax Land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kandeway Street, in the Island of Bombay and the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 202 square yards or thereabout be the same or a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey No. 519, and New Survey No. 7671 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality under D. Ward No. 777, Street No. 43-45 and bounded, on or towards the East by the property of R. S. Mohanji Premjiwandas and others, on the West by that of Gopikabai, wife of Balaji Anantaji, on the North by Kandewady Street and on the South by the property of Sale Mahomed Haji Ahmad Noorani.

Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of December 1921.

MANILAL H. MEHTA,
Vakil for the Purchaser.
C11780

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1078 of 1920.

SHAMJI DEOJI and another .....Plaintiffs.
Vs.
JAIRAM PURSHOTAM and others .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute for sale, made in the above suit and bearing date the 19th day of February, 1921, the following two immoveable properties will be sold in two lots by Public auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 19th day of January, 1922, at the hour of half part four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the four tiled dwelling houses without houses and hut for cattles and the trees fences hedges shrubs and stones standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bhatiawad in Chiploon Taluka, Chiploon District, Ratnagiri, registered in the Subdistrict of Chiploon bearing Survey No. 221 and plot No. 5 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the West partly by the house belonging to Gopalbhai Bhatia and partly by the house belonging to the Mortgagors and partly by the hedge belonging to Thopanbai Bhatia, on or towards the East partly by the Dakkha and partly by the house belonging to Bhatia Lila Moorji, on or towards the South partly by Gudga and partly by the house belonging respectively to Hari Bhicaji and Khatabhai and on or towards the North partly by Budga and partly by the fields belonging to Desai.

LOT NO. II.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with a dwelling house and trees standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kasba, Chiploon District, Ratnagiri in the Registration Sub-district of Chiploon and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the house of Nadi Moorji, on or towards the West by the house of Moolji Meghji on or towards the South by the house of Topan Chooba and on or towards the North by the rice field.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Unwalla Peerozshaw and Papa,—Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 48 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of November, 1921.

R. B. PATEL.
Ag. Commissioner.
C11567

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RAMCHANDRA TUKARAM VANJARI and BAJOOBAI, widow of Tukaram Ramji Vanjari have contracted to sell to the Purchaser, who is our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest against the said property or any part thereof, either by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, trust, lien, partition, share, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 2, Dean Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras land, (since redeemed) together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Haines Road (Sunder Lane), outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 230 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 13717, Old Survey No. 354, and New Survey No. 11/3488 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 4357 (4), Street No. 60 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Babaji Bhugwantrao, on or towards the West by the property of Shivji Nagjn on or towards the North by Sunder Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Shaik Hassan Shaik Valad Imam.

Dated this 4th day of January, 1922.

JUDAH AND SOLOMON,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C11784

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of leasehold property situated at Dhunji Street Grant Road and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written. Tenders must reach the undersigned before the 10th day of January 1922.

The property is held under a lease for the term of 999 years from 1st day of April, 1899.

Further particulars will be obtained at the office of the undersigned during office hours.

The Vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant land of the person or tax tenure containing by admeasurement 415 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Old Nos. 7327, 340, 395, 417 and 547, New Nos. 2/7354, 2/7354, Old Survey No. and New Survey Nos. 2/7354 and 2/7354 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward D No. 1815 (7) and Street No. 18 all which premises are situated at and on the western side of Dhunji Street Grant Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Dhunji Street on or towards the West by the property of the said Lessor, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Karsandas Karamsey and on the South by the private passage (15 feet wide) of the said lessor leading from the said Dhunji Street to his property and beyond that by the property of Janardhan Gopal and were formerly in the possession or occupation of the lessor and now in the possession of the assignee.

Dated this 20th day of December, 1921.

SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT.
Solicitor,
46, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C11685

AUCTION SALE.

VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALE of highly polished teak and black wood rich tapestry lined, drawing room complete suit, single and double door almyrah marble top tables, show cases office writing tables, Revolving chairs, and fancy teapoys sweet toned phonographs and safes, etc.

Messrs. VORA and Co., will sell by the Public Auction at their Auction Room at Apollo St., Fort, on THURSDAY, 15th January, 1922.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th January 1922.

MESSRS J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 8469.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS. AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS ODHAV MANSIONS AT TARDEO OPPOSITE THE ALLIANCE MILLS AND NEXT TO GANGARAM TURRACE OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On Saturday the 7th day of January 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the Second Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Odhavji Dhanjibhoy Engineer and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Second Mortgagee under the indenture of January 1920 and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Second Mortgagee of the other part and subject to the First Mortgage, the undermentioned property, viz.:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses built and to be erected thereon situate lying and being on the East side of Tardeo Road outside the Fort and in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3023 square yards or thereabout and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 8 New No. 13483 and Old Survey No. 457 and New No. 1/3391 and are bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the property of he Alliance Manufacturing Co., Ld., on the West by Tardeo Road, on the North partly by the property of Sorabji Dadabhey Dubash and partly by the property of Hormusji Nowroji Daver and on the South by the public road of Municipality and old branch of B. B. and C. I. Railway and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 3816 (1), 3816 (1A), 3816 (1B), 3816 (1C), 3816 (1D) and 3816 (1E) and Street Nos. 665, 667, 675, A, 675 B, 675, C, 675 D and 675 E and which said premises are now in the possession and occupation of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the second Mortgagee at their office in Graham Buildings on Esplanade Road Fort or to the undersigned at their office in Apollo Street, Fort.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120 Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 7th January 1922, at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods one iron safe on stand etc.,
AT 3.30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 grey arab horse quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT CHUNAM KILN STREET LAMINGTON ROAD, TARA TEMPLE LANE.

Under instruction from the owner Messrs. BENNETT and CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 4th January, 1922, sell by public auction, on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following landed properties.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Forasland or ground being a portion of the land which is known by the name of Chunam Kiln Street or Lamington Road and which is situate behind Khetwady Lane, Girgaum, B. Ward and registered by the Collector, land revenue under old No. 75 New No. 13572 Old survey No. 186 and new survey No. 7386 and admeasuring 300 square yards or there about with the messuages buildings or erections standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D. ward 69985 street No. 2 D. and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the property of Pawaiwalla on or towards the West by the property of Ganpat Vithoba Moray on or towards the south by the property of Krishna Moreshwar Gidh and on or towards the North by the public passage.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Forasland or ground being a portion of a land known by the name of Chunam Kiln Street or Lamington Road situated behind Khetwady Lane, Girgaum D. Ward and registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under old No. 75 New No. T-13573 Old Survey No. 186 and new survey No. V-7376 containing admeasuring 375 yards or thereabouts together with the messuages buildings or erections standing there on assessed by the Collector of Municipal assessment under D. Ward No. 1900 (4) Street No. 3 C and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Waman Damodar Pitale on or towards the West by the property of Anandrao Krishnarao on or towards the South by a passage and on or towards the North by the property of Sabhaji Jeewa.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF RAZORS, ESSENCES, SATTEENS, NEEDLES, BYNOCHRISMOL, PHOTO MATERIALS, ETC., ETC.,

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 7th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:—

2 Parcels Razors and knives (as per Invoice of George Butler and Co.)
5 Packets Buttons.
9 Packets Cropp Razors.
1 case Needles (as per Invoice of Foster Porter and Co.)
14 cases assorted Essences (as per Invoices of Stevenson, Howell and Co.).
1 case Byno Chrismol.
3 cases Bynol.
3 cases Allen and Hanbury food No. 1 and No. 2.
1 Bale Coloured satteens and fancies shorts ½ yard up.
1 Bale printed Fents 1 to 3 yards and up.
5 parcels netting cloth.
1 case containing one Gent's and one Ladies' Motor Cycle (2 stroke model kick start.)

On account and risk of Messrs. P. Victor and Co.

2 cases containing Photographic goods, Mark 4004, No. 109/10.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.
AUCTION SALE OF 18 BEST ENGLISH STEEL SAFES.

The public are hereby informed that an Auction Sale of the following well-known "LIONS" Safes, "SUPERIOR" Quality and "EXTRA SUPERIOR" Quality of 1921 stock will be held at the Rooms of Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers at 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, 1922.

"SUPERIOR" QUALITY "LIONS" SAFES.

Size.	Priced to sell at £.
50 x 26 x 24	£ 120 0 0
48 x 26 x 24	100 0 0
40 x 25 x 22 (two)	80 0 0
24 x 17 x 15	28 10 0
20 x 14 x 13	22 10 0

"EXTRA SUPERIOR" QUALITY "LIONS" SAFES.

Size.	Priced to sell at £.
48 x 27 x 25	£. 122 10 0
42 x 26 x 24	98 0 0
40 x 24 x 23 (two)	90 0 0
38 x 24 x 22	80 10 0
36 x 24 x 22 (two)	73 10 0
34 x 22 x 21	63 0 0
32 x 21 x 20	57 10 0
30 x 20 x 20 (two)	51 0 0
24 x 17 x 15	34 0 0

Note:—The above Safes will be offered to the public for sale at reasonable reduction in prices before the day of Auction Sale and only those Safes that thus remain unsold will be offered for sale by Public Auction to the highest bidder without any reserve.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ABOVE SAFES.

They are made in England out of the best English Steel (Not Iron) and guranteed Fire and Burglar resisting.

The above Safes are largely used in Important Firms, H. M.'S. Government, State Treasuries, Indian Raiways and Banks and this lot is sold by Public Auction to close 1921 Accounts. They are on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers and can be inspected any working day during Office hours.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers,
Bombay, 4th January 1922.

REDUCED PRICES

Victory Rapid Binder Files Rs.	3	8 0	Dozen
Carbon Papers Kolok	4	0 0	Box.
Browney Blue or Red Pencil	2	0 0	Dozen
Transparent Adhesive Tafes (Ready gummed)	2	0 0	Dozen
Window covers. Large Window	14	0 0	p. 1000
Regent Lever Files. Index as Foloscap	3	0 0	each.
Envelop openers	1	4 0	,,
Bank of England Sealing wax	4	0 0	Box.
Desk Hand Blotters	1	4 0	Each
Venus Drawing Pencils	3	0 0	Dozen.
Rubber Stamps (If contract)	0	12 0	Line.
Die embossing (If contract)	3	0 0	p. 1000
Manda or opaque covers	6	0 0	p. 1000.

Ask for our Illustrated catalogue

N. BURJOR & Co.,
STATIONERS, ENGRAVERS, RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Head Office:—
55, Frere Road, Branch Kanta Building
Telephone: 4364.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

BONAFIDE SALE.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of decent household furniture by well-known makers, dining table, sideboard, crockery, glassware, Cottage Piano with Pianola (combined) by "stick" hand and feet Singer Sewing Machine Marck's Wall Clock, Telescopic Electric Hall lamp, platedware, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 8th instant at Eusaf Buildings, Altamount Road Cumballa Hill at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of dining table, dining room, chairs, sideboards and dining waggon tea tables, drawing room Cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, folding screen, jardiniers very slightly used Cottage Piano with Pianola (combined) by "stick" hand and foot Singer Sewing Machine, Marck's Wall Clock Telescopic Hall lamp, fancy writing tables and resolving bookstands, silver showcases, ornaments and pictures, hat-stand, teapoye, folding screen, file cabinet ice box, season wood almirahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware, and platedware, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of W. Pondman Esq., of Nederlandseh Indiesche Banks.

1 English Rover Motor Cycle with side-car in perfect running order.

Catalogues will be printed and property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th January 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

LOCATION :

Mastan Talao ground, New Nagpada. (Byculla)

Grand opening night Thursday 5th January 1922 at 9-30 p.m.

Matinee on Saturday and Sunday at 5 p.m.

From Friday and Daily at 9-30 p.m.

Our Grand opening night, etc.

T. G, SHELLAR B. G. SATHE
Proprietor *Manager*

Is your Baby being fed correctly?

Every Mother

no matter how she is feeding her little one, should obtain this booklet. It is a perfect mine of useful information on the hundred and one points affecting baby which inevitably arise from day to day.

SEND THIS COUPON TO-DAY

The "Allenburys" booklet will be sent post free upon receipt of the attached coupon. It is from the pen of a medical man, an authority on all that touches baby's welfare, and contains clear and informative articles on:—

The importance of proper dietary. Quantities and Hours of Feeding, Feeding after Weaning. Sickness and Convalescence in Infancy. General Management and Clothing Minor Infant Ailments, Isolation and Disinfection. The care of the Nursing Mother, etc., etc.

TO ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD
Special representatives for India
Box 2198, G.P.O. CALCUTTA.

Mrs. ——————

will be pleased to receive a copy of the 'Allenburys' booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

Consumption.

CANCER, SPRUE

Rev. G. R. Walters.

will see patients free at

ORIENT HOTEL,

Friday noon to 7 p. m.

Saturday 8 a.m. to noon

HUNDREDS OF CURES, CERTIFIED BY EMEINT DOCTORS.

On 7th Evening, I return to Lucknow for a short time.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, 29th Dec. 1921.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
" " Sales of East Indian	..
" " Imports	..

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

Egyptian F. G. F. Spot		21 81
Sakels		21 80
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Jan.	8 82
	March	18 74
	May	18 26
New Orleans 12 a.m.	Jan.	17 90
	May	17 66

FUTURES TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 29th Dec. 1921.

Months.	To-day's Price.
December	11 18
January	11 16
February	..
March	11 15
April	..
May	11 06
June	..
July	10 92
August	..
September	..
October	10 36
November	..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 29th Dec. 1921.

Months.	To-day's price
December	11 32
January	11 27
February	11 24
March	11 22
April	11 14
May	11 10
June	10 98
July	10 91
August	10 78
September	10 54
October	10 36
November	10 26

Tone :—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, 29th Dec 1921.

Months	To-day's price.
[illegible]	20 40
[illegible]	20 40
February	20 55
[illegible]	20 75
[illegible]	20 90
[illegible]	21 05
[illegible]	21 10
[illegible]	21 20

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, 29th Dec 1921.

Uppers. G. Bengal.	Good	7 56
" "	Fully Good	8 00
" "	Fine	8 50
Sakel Omoora.	Good	8 65
" "	Fully Good	9 15
" "	Fine	9 65
Broach.	Good	9 55
" "	Fully Good	10 05
" "	Fine	10 55
Fine G. Broach.	Good.	7 40
" "	Fully Good	7 90
" "	Fine	8 40

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, 29th Dec. 1921.

	Bales
Total Actual Export	1,000
" Forwarded	24,000
" Imports	88,000
" Stock	1069,000
Actual Weekly Sales	14,000

Liverpool, 30th Dec. 1921.

Water Twist	1/7
Printers cloths	37 6

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, 30th Dec. 1921.

Total in Sight	Not received
Egyptian Visible Supply	
East Indian " "	
American " "	
Other " "	
Total Sales	14,000
East Indian Sales	1,0000
Total Speculation	..
" Export	..
East Indian Export	..
East Indian Stock	27,000
" " Forwarded	800
" " Actual Export	..
" " Imports	1,000
" " Speculation	..
American Afloat	122,000
East Indian Afloat	11,000
Total Afloat	191,000

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, 29th Dec. 1921

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	17,000
" Exports to Great Britain	11, 00
" " Continent	1,000
Futures at New York Jan.	18 81
" " Mar.	18 75
" " May	18 31
" " July	17 80
Spot Cotton at New York	19 10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17 75
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	17 97
" " May	17 67
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	8 5/16
Demand Bills	..
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99 5/8
Do Foreign	65

New York, 30th Dec. 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	16,000
" Exports to Great Britain	8,000
" " to Continent	5,600
Futures at New York Jan.	19 07
" " Mar.	18 95
" " May	18 40
" " July	18 01
Spot Cotton at New York	19 45
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17 75
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	18 15
Futures at New Orleans May	17 93
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 5/16
Demand Bills	..
Silver commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99 5/8
Do Foreign	64 3/4

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	124,000
" Exports to Great Britain	32,000
" " to France and Continent	55,000
" " to Japan	9,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,358,000
" " Interior Ports	1,600,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, 29th Dec. 1921.

Bankers 3 %	54 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/8
" 2 months hence	35
Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet.	
Bar Gold (per	..
Interest day to day loans	3 1/4
" 7 day Market loans	4
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 p/c. since 3rd ultc.	

London, 30th Dec. 1921.

Bankers 3 p/c.	54 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	34 3/4
" 2 months hence	34 5 8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	..
Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
" 7 day market loans	4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c. since 3rd Ultimo.	

DISCOUNTS.

London, 30th Dec. 1921.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 3/4
" " " 6 "	5 1/4
Silver quiet and Easier	34 3/4
Rentes 5 per cents.	..

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	170 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Dec.-Jan. Value	17 1/4
" Tone	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked spot Net Dec. Sellers	27 3/8
" Months Jan.-April Sellers	27 3/8

New York, 30th Dec. 1921.

Demand Bills	4 21 12

EXCHANGE.

London, 30th Dec. 1921.

On London in Paris	52 45
In Germany	785 00
In Italy	95 40

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 69
Christiana	26 20
Amsterdam	11 41
Switzerland	21 49

Liverpool, 30th Dec. 1921.

Mid. American Cotton Spot	11 71
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakells	..

DISCOUNTS.

London, 31st Dec 1921.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 5/8
" dian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/8
" an Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 3 4
" " " 6 "	5 1/4
Rentes 5 per cent	..
Silver spot very quist	34 5/8

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	170 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Dec.-Jan. Value	17
" Tone	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net Dec. Sellers	27 3/8
" Months Jan.-April Sellers	27 3/8

New York, 31st Dec. 1921.

Demand Bills	4 21 00

EXCHANGE.

London, 31st Dec. 1921.

On London in Paris	51 90
In Germany	771 00
In Italy	95 50

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 69
Christiania	26 18
Amsterdam	11 40
Switzerland	21 59

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, 27th Dec 1921

WHEAT.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Paid	47/3
BARIL WHEAT 62 1-2 lbs.—Jan.-Feb. Paid	49
AUSTRALIAN Jan.-Feb. Sellers	50/6

Tone :—Dull.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15 5/8
Hongkong	£ 98
National	£ 38

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold	..
RAPESEED, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship	..
TONE OF RAPESEED :—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Value	£ 18
TONE OF LINSEED :—	
LINSEED, Argentine, (La Plata) Dec.-Jan. Buyers	..
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sond delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Value	£9
TORIA RAPESEED Dec.-Jan. Value	£ 17 1/2
LINSEED, Argentine Dec.-Jan. Paid	£ 16 1/4

Tone :—Sellers.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 68 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 66 1/8
Copper Brasiers	£ 93
Yellow Metal	21 1/2
Hard Spelter	£ 16 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	..

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90	£ 76 1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 81 1/4
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 92 5/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	50 1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	38 1/2
Indian Stocks 3 1/2 % Sterling Loan	58 1/2
Government Securities 3 %	51 1/2
Indian War Loan 7 per cent	£ 104 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar.	14
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan.	11 1/2
Tone :—Firm	
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	20

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/16 C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	16/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta	19
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	19
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay	20
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi	20
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20
Tone :—	

London, 30th Dec 1921

WHEAT.

BARLETTA RUSSO—64 lbs. Jan. Paid	49
BARIL WHEAT—62 1/2 lbs. Jan. Feb. Paid	48
KARACHI BARLEY—Dec. Sellers	51
Tone :—Steady.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15 5/8
Hongkong	£ 99
National	£ 38

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold	Nominal.
RAPESEED, Yellow Gaseret, 416 lbs.	Nominal.
TONE OF RAPESEED :—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Value	£ 18
TONE OF LINSEED :—Quiet.	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan Value	£ 9
TORIA RAPESEED :—Dec.-Jan. Value	£ 17 1/2
LINSEED, Argentine Dec.-Jan. Paid	£ 16 3/8
Steadier	
Tone :—	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 68 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 66 3/16
Copper Brasiers	£ 93
Yellow Metal	68 1/4
Hard Spelter	21 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 6 3/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 76 3/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 81 1/2
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 91 5/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	50 1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	38 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	58
Govt. Securities 3%	51 1/4
Indian Loan 7 p/c.	£ 104 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar.	13 3 4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan.	11 1/2
Tone :—Quieter after firmer.	
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	20

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar, Nominal	17
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	19
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	19
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay	20
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi	20
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20
Tone :— Firm	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Jan. 3.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully-Good Mg. Broach April-May at Rs. 523 and declined till Rs. 517½ again advancing till Rs. 526. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 519 and Rs. 525 the rate at 4 p. m. being Rs. 523. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 523. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 522 and closed at Rs. 522. Fine Mg. Oomra Dec.-Jan. opened at Rs. 463 and going down till Rs. 459 was Rs. 465 at 4 p. m. While Oomra March opened at Rs. 454 and went down to Rs. 448 advanced again till Rs. 454-5 which was the rate at 4 p. m. Fine-Good Mg. Bengal Dec.-Jan. was Rs. 338 and March Rs. 350 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was closed during the New Year Holiday.

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

Closings :—

Liverpool, 30th, Jan. 1141; March 1139; May 1127; July 1107.

New York, 30th, Jan. 1807; March 1895; May 1850; July 1800.

Colaba 31st, Broach April-May 525; Oomra Dec.-Jan. 468; March 460; Bengal Dec.-Jan. 340; March 350.

Marwadi Bazar 3, Jan. 1922, Broach April-May 518; Oomra Dec.-Jan. 458; March 450; Bengal Dec.-Jan. 340; March 350.

Forward opened to-day at above rates after close for two days. On Saturday, it had increased on account of Liverpool and America receiving bullish reports but had fallen to-day owing to one great Speculator's sellings.

Ready will open to-day after three days closing. It is advisable that you should despatch goods on us for sale at this time as market goes bear to-day which will rise after a small re-action. If stock be in our hand and order for sale marketably or profitably, will as to our thinking, be sold for immediately and at higher rates.

American New 469/90; Deshi New 350/70.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p.m.)

Bombay, 3rd Jan. 1922.

	Rs.
Fully Good Broach April/May	522
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan	347
" " Mar.	337
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	454
" " Mar.	453

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 3rd Jan. 1922

			Rs
Fully Good Broach	April/May		523
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan		341
" "	Mar.		351
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan.		464
" "	Mar.		454

SPOT QUOTATION

Bombay, 3rd Jan. 1922

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good				
M. G. Bengal and Sind						
	Punjab	..	370	360	335	..
M. G. Oomra's No. 1		472	454	449	..	..
M. G. Central P. No. 1		509	494	479	..	..
M. G. Central P. No. 2		494	479	464	..	..

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 31st Dec. 1921.

Cotton	161 0 Bs.
Wheat	212 Cwt.
Linseed	966 "
Rapeseed	Nil
Gingellyseed	8779 "
Popyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	4371 "
Castorseed	Nil
Rice	75723 "
Myrabollams	1246 "
Cottonseed	13073 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	118 "
Jowar	195 "
Masur	8 "
Barley	2852 "
Bajra	1475 "
Coal	6765 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

4 30 p. m Bombay, 3rd Jan 1922

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1 3 15/16
Bank Demand	1 3 31/32
Bank Acceptances 3 m/s	1-4 5/16
Bank Demand	845
American Dollars	363
Hongkong Dollars	199
Shanghai	..
Paris	171
Japan	174

Market :— Quiet.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay wheat and seeds delivery Quotations

6 0 p. m 3rd Jan 1922

Bazar Terms

Ready.	Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	72 0 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-80	75 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bengia	85 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	10 12 0
Linseed, White 85-15	72 0 0
Teaseed, Gajar 75-25	68 0 0
Teaseed, Black	63 0 0
Teaseed, Gajar 50-50	67 0 0
Poppyseed, White	13 8 6
Groundnute	63 0 0
Jawa	60 0 0
Mowraseed	8 8 0
Castorseeds	48 0 0

Forward	Rs. a. p
Wheat April-May	9 7 6
Linseed May	13 7 0
Cotton Seeds Ready	5 2 0

Ready. Rail Delivery.	Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	10 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-80	10 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangia	12 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11 4 0
Teaseed, White 85-15	14 4 0
Teaseed, Gajar 75-25	13 12 0
Teaseed, Black	.. ..
Teaseed, Gajar 50-50	.. ..
Poppyseed, White	14 8 0
Groundnute	.. ..
Jawa	.. ..
Mowraseed	9 0 0
Jazorseeds	9 12 0
Cotton Seeds Ready	37 0 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

Bars Gold ready, Rs. 27-10.
Bars Gold forward, Rs. 27-9.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 88.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 87-13.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 87-10.

EXCHANGE.

On London—
Bank's selling T. T., 1/3 31/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4.
Bank's buying 3 m/st D. A. 1/4 3/8.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/4 1/32.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/4 1/16.
Tone of Exchange—
Steady Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 343.
Bank's buying 3 m/st D. A. Frcs. 363.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 353.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 170.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 163.
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 199.
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D. D. closed.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 196.
On New York—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 363.
On London—
Gold ready sh. 98.
Silver ready d. 34-10.
Silver forward d. 34-8.
Tone of silver—
Quiet—Small business.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange—dol. 4.21.
French Exchange—Frcs. 31.80.
Italian Exchange—96.50.
Swiss Exchange—21.60.
Belgium Exchange—54.50.
German Exchange—Mrks. 770.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 59-12.
5 per cent. War Loan, Rs. 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, Rs. 97.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, Rs. 76.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922, Rs. 100-6.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928, Rs. 101.
6 per cent. Government of India bonds due 1926, Rs. 101.
6 per cent. Government of India bonds due 1931, Rs. 101.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 104.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 69.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 97.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1974, Rs. 69.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929—49, Rs. 97.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 69.

SHARES.

Market closed easy with small business.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

BANKS.

Imperial 1410, India 120, Central 37-8, Tata Bank 21-12 and Eastern 62.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2825, Alliance 365, Apollo 110, By. Cotton 1275, By. Dyeing 1700, Bradbury 1170, Century 1030, Cent. India 4880, Colaba Land 2625, Coorla 320 x.d., Crescent 610, Currimbhoy 1712-8, David 1555, Edw. Sassoon 670, Fazulbhoy 1560, Finlay 1875, Gokak 250, Ind. Bleaching 230, Ind. Malwa 660, Jamshed Mfg. 575, Kastoorchand 1345, Kohinoor 3435, Mathuradas 1050, New Great 1052-8, New City 875, Pabani 1040, Pearls 1172-8, Phoenix 1170, Planet 345, Simplex 920, Swan 1480, Swadeshi 4760, Tata Mill 1600.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 765, B. Burma 480, B. Burma N. I. 125 pr., Bt. Burma Pet 12, B. Tramway 131-4, B. Flour 1615, B. Steam 265 x.d., Bundi Cement 42, Ind. Cement 317-8, Katni Ord. 275, Katni Defd. 1410, New India 20, Tata Iron Ord. 75, Tata Iron Defd. 240, Tata Iron N. Ord. 65, Tata Iron N. Defd. 135, Tata Hydro 865, Tata Oil 82-8 and Seindia 8.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 3.

S S Chakdara, Beedle, Busreh.
S S Bankura, Fish, Busreh.
S S Binfield, Fee, Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S S Olympia, Alder, Liverpool.
S S Yamato Maru, Ando, Mombassa.
S S Frewyn, Howell, Gulfs.
S S Tata, Anderson, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Chakdara for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Waroonga for Tuticorin etc.
Steamer Sunthia for Calcutta.
Steamer Lahore for China and Japan.

S S Chakdara :—The B I S N Company's steamer Chakdara, 1,581 tons, Captain T S Beedle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bankura :—The B I S N Company's steamer Bankura, 1,905 tons, Captain W A Fish, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Binfield :—The B I S N Company's steamer Binfield, 3,160 tons, Captain Fee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Olympia :—The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3,258 tons, Captain H Alder, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

IMPORTS

January 3.

S S Chinka from Java, Agents B I S N Co.—9 cases quinine; 38294 bags sugar.

S S Dilwara from Durban, Agents B I S N Co—125 bags coffee; 402 bags potatoes; 22 bags glass bottles; 176 bags bajree; 16 bags dara; 3 cases r horns; 216 tusks ivory; 34 pieces ivory; 1 case ivory; 16 bags copper and brass; 3 cases perfumery; 20 cases cheese; 170 bags groundnuts; 384 bags shells; 1240 bundles cloves; 162 bundles clove stems; 3426 bales cotton; 180 packages wax; 250 boxes specie.

S S Elveric from Durban, Agents Turner Morrison and Co—7054 tons coal.

S S Clan Chatton from Cardiff, Agents James Finlay and Co—3005 tons coal.

EXPORTS.

January 3.

S S China for London—525 cwts kismiss A Chagia and Co; 714 cwts dry fruits K Budha and Co; 90 cwts sandal root F F Campbell & Co; 80 cwts sandal billet F F Campbell & Co; 150 cwts deer horn Ladhabhai Tharia; 14 bales wool carpets H A Aminoff; 17 bundles wool carpets A K Ebrahimoff; 1 bundle lamb skin A K Ebrahimoff; 140 casks salted goat skin Nizamuddin and Co; 3 bales cowhides Nizamuddin and Co; 3 cases caseings S M H Kadarbakhsh; 28 cwts gum tragacanth A Noorally; 28 bundles wool carpets M M T Afshur; 20 bundles lamb skin M M T Afshur; 4 pots palama rosa oil Volkart Bros; 180 cwts linseed Volkart Bros; 6 bundles wool carpets F Yousinoff; 16 cases bristles Begbie and Co; 56 cwts kismiss K Boodhu and Co; 3 bales cowhides Jafery and Co; 180 cwts m o p shells G B Horjee; 250 cwts gum arabic E K Poonja; 4 bundles wool carpets M S Ahmed and Co; 260 cases mica International Shipping Agency; 40 cases tea G Raichand; 21 cwts gum tragacanth M H Dehdashti; 10 cwts m o p shell Y N L Khanjee.

S S China for Marseilles—40 cwts garlic Jaffery and Co.

S S Dunslaw for Hull—50 cwts myrabollams D Bhikhaje and Co; 4000 cwts cotton seed Volkart Bros; 1937 cwts cotton seed Ralli Bros.

S S Scindia for Marseilles—1000 tons manganese ore King King and Co.

S S Scindia for Liverpool—4000 cwts myrabollams F F Campbell and Co.

S S Levanzo for Genoa—8 bales silk Gorio Ltd.

S S Emlynian for Havre—110 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Olympia for Liverpool—1180 cwts groundnut cake Birla Bros.

S S Lahore for Hongkong—900 bales cotton twist Currimbhoy and Co.

S S Lahore for Kobe—360 bales cotton Nanalal Manilal and Co; 1000 bales cotton Y K Kaisha.

S S Indomaru for Yokohama—1000 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

The profit of the Bank of India Limited for the year ended 31st December, 1921, including the sum of Rs. 1,17,514 brought forward, amounts to Rs. 21,75,708-8-5. Provision for income and super tax for the current year will absorb Rs. 2,75,000 and the pamyent of an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 14 per cent per annum, made on June 30th 1921, absorbs a further Rs. 7,00,000. The balance now available for distribution is Rs. 12,00,708-8-5.

The Directors propose to pay a final dividend for the half-year ended 31st December 1921 at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum on the paid-up Capital of Rs. 100 lakhs and to give a bonus to the Shareholders of eight annas per share, equal to a further 1 per cent per annum, making 15 per cent for the year. These payments will be free from Income Tax and will absorb Rs. 8,00,000. They also propose to place Rs. 2½ lakhs to the Bank's Reserve Fund, increasing that Fund to Rs. 72½ lakhs, and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 1,50,708-8-5, subject to a donation to the Provident Fund and a bonus to the Staff.

The Maharaja of Cochin arrived at Madras on Monday morning by a special train.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

Roya Yakuti

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and it rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT (Kathiwar), (India.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements;

TO-DAY.

Public lectures by Swami Shraddhanand, Pandit Mathuraprasad and Savitri Devi at Piroj Building, Matunga at 8 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee meeting at 4-10 p.m.

FRIDAY, January 6.

The mail s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the outward mails of December 22, expected to arrive at 7 a.m.

SATURDAY, January 7.

The s.s. "[illegible]" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a calendar for the year 1922 from the proprietors of the Royal Trunk Depot.

YOUNG DAIVADNYA UNION.

A public meeting of the above Union will be held on Saturday next at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Daivadnya Association Hall, when Mr. S. G. Devrukhkar will deliver a lecture on "The Present Labour Problem" in Marathi.

ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The eighth general meeting of the Association will be held at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, to-morrow, at 6-30 p.m. when Mr. S. C. Pastakia will read a paper on "Bijapur Architecture."

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION ELECTIONS.

Mr. Ramchandra Bhaskar Mantri informs that under medical advice he does not propose to offer himself for re-election to the Municipal Corporation from the Girgaum (D) Ward at the ensuing General Election, as he intended to do.

A MEETING AT MATUNGA.

Under the auspices of the Matunga Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day at 8-0 p. m. (S. T.), at Piroz Villa compound (Irani's chawl) Matunga, G. I. P. Railway, when Swami Shraddhanand, Pandit Mathuraprasad and Savitri Devi will deliver lectures on "Present Situation."

LECTURES AT GHATKOPAR.

To-morrow at 8 a. m. (S. T.), Swami Shraddhanandji will deliver a public lecture on "The Message of the Ahmedabad Congress" in Sheth Lalbhansi Khetsey Hundiwalla's Bungalow.

The same day at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) the well-known Gurkha lady, Shrimati Savitri Devi will deliver a public lecture to the ladies on "The Women of India and Swarajya" in Sheth Dhanji Mawji's Bungalow.

INDIAN PASSENGERS AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of all the members of the above Association will be held on Wednesday the 11th instant at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the office of Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Apollo Street, Fort, to consider the recommendations of the working committee, to change Rule No. 4 and to adopt a new scale of fees and membership as under: There shall be three classes of members: Ordinary, life and honorary. There shall be three classes of ordinary members (a) Residents of Bombay and its suburbs who will have to pay Rs. 20 as annual subscription, (b) Mofussil members who will have to pay Rs. 10 as annual subscription; (c) Associates which will have to pay Rs. 25 as annual subscription. Admission fee: all the ordinary and life members will have to pay as admission fee Rs. 25. Life members: Indian firms and individuals can join as life members. They will have to pay Rs. 250 or more as subscription. That the list of friends and patrons should now be closed and no more be registered under those heads.

COLOUR MARKET.

January 3.

Owing to the intervening Holidays the market has to report no new features. The only thing worth reporting is the general weak tone. The fresh arrivals are regular. The stockists are eagerly waiting for fresh and lively demand. Again it is expected that in January there will be robust demand as the last month was abnormally dull. Alizarine 20 per cent had some transactions at the ruling rates. Congo red had fair inquiries from the mofussil. The Madras Presidency was in market for Alizarine and Fast Red. No substantial business passed. Most of the dyes are ruling the same as reported last time.

CORONER'S COURT.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.

At the Coroner's Court, on Monday morning, Mr. A. R. King held an inquest touching the death of Mauli Ali, a Mahomedan boy, aged twelve years, residing with his brother at Khetwadi.

The deceased was last flying a kite near a well at 4 p.m., on Saturday last. As he did not return home at night a search was made but he was not found. His body was found floating in the well yesterday and was recovered by the police.

A verdict of death from drowing was recorded.

HIGH COURT JUDGE AND THE CORONER.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu coolie woman named Saibai, aged about 40 who while crossing the road was struck by the right front mudguard and knocked down by a car in which the Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett was being driven along the Worli Paccady Road at 3 p.m. on the 2nd instant. The number of the car was 3460 The woman was taken to the J. J. Hospital in the same car where she died in the evening.

Rahubai, deceased's niece said that the car came fast and that the horn was not sounded before the deceased was knocked down. She admitted that they did not look out for vehicles before crossing the road.

Damodar Mistri, a contractor said the car was on the left side of the road about ten feets from the footpath. Witness had heard the horn sounded.

Justice Fawcett said on seeing three coolie woman, which included the deceased, the driver sounded the horn and slowed down. The women were then more towards the right hand side of the road. The women except the deceased stopped. The deceased ran, and would have passed but one of her companions called to her and she suddenly ran back. The fork in front of the radiator caught her and the crank case also struck her. She was knocked down and the car stopped while she was under it. The car was going at a speed of about twelve miles an hour.

Mr. Fawcett expressed his regret at the occurrence and sympathy with the relations of the deceased, although he could not blame the driver who had been in his employment for eighteen months and was a skilful and careful driver and had never had an accident.

After the driver had given his evidence the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A CHRISTIAN WIDOW STABBED.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Esthermal Draper, a Christian widow, aged about 55 residing in Jacob's Building, Sandhi Street who died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning at the J. J. Hospital on account of wounds in her stomach.

Inspector Barnes made enquiries which showed that the deceased had in her house two brothers named Ephraim Samuel and Moses Samuel and that she was attacked by the former with a knife at about 5 a.m. yesterday.

Moses Samuel, who is a tram conductor said that he and the suspect lodged at the house of the deceased in which there was one room. The suspect lived there for about four months. Witness joined fifteen days after he went to live there. About twenty days ago suspect left the place as there were quarrels between him and the deceased. Witness and his brother had known her for many years and they lived like members of one family. At about 9-30 p.m. on Sunday last, witness and the deceased were in the room. At 5 a.m. yesterday deceased woke witness up and told him to open the door as the water-woman had come. Witness did so and leaving the door open went in his bed. Sometime after, witness heard deceased call out "Who is there"? and "Why have you come?" Next witness heard the deceased shriek. Witness got up and saw the suspect standing and striking her as she was trying to get up. Witness caught him, but he released himself and again struck her. After he saw the deceased struck the first time she fell on the floor and as she stood up and tried to run, when the suspect again struck her. Witness caught him again near the door and then he saw a knife like the one produced in his hand. The deceased run away. Witness went for the police and as he was going he noticed that he too was wounded on the left hand. Witness met a policeman who would not go up-stairs. Other policemen were also afraid to go up. A pathan who lived in the chawl took a stick, and he and witness went into the room and searched for the suspect whom they did not find. The deceased who was found near the staircase was taken to the hospital in a victoria.

Dr. J. Donnelland, House Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, after describing the injuries said that death in his opinion was due to shock and haemorrhage consequent on the abdominal injuries received.

Further enquiry stands adjourned.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A CASE THAT FAILED.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Sampson charged one Nasser Mathoor, a Hindu Bill-collector, with criminal breach of trust, as a servant, in respect of Rs. 1,310-13-0 belonging to Chunilal Chhaganlal the complainant.

Mr. Solomon, pleader, defended the accused.

The complainant's story was that he was a cloth merchant and had his shop at Mulji Jetha market. About seven days ago, he employed the accused in the capacity of a bill collector. At about 8 p.m. on the 15th ultimo the accused came and informed him that he had collected a sum of Rs. 3,157-9-9 from some of his customers. He gave him (the complainant) Rs. 1,846 9-9 and told him that the balance i.e. Rs. 1,310-13 had been stolen from his own waist coat pocket somewhere in the vicinity of Pydhownie. The accused showed his waist-coat pocket cut completely off to him. He subsequently lodged a complaint against the accused.

The defence of the accused was that his waist-coat pocket was cut off and Rs. 1,310-13 were stolen from his pocket. He, therefore, pleaded not guilty to the charge.

His Worship gave the benefit of doubt to the accused and therefore, he discharged him.

CHARGE OF MURDER FAILS

Before Mr. D. N. Khandalawala, Additional Magistrate, at Mazagon, Inspector Powsi charged Ali Hasen Husenbux 30 with riot and murder of Motabhai Edulji Anklesaria on 19th of November last.

The evidence showed that the deceased was assaulted near Byculla Club on the 19th of November by a crowd of hooligans when the accused was seen running away and was subsequently arrested.

His Worship in discharging the accused remarked that there was no evidence to prove that the accused took actual part in the assault. His running away may be due to a fright.

TEMPTED BY SPORTING CLUBS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Sampson charged Ramachand Megji a Mehta in the employ of Mr. Mathuradas Kanji with breach of trust in respect of Rs. 546.

It appeared from evidence that the accused was collecting outstanding of his master and from 10-9-1921 to 22-12-1921 he had misappropriated Rs. 546. When his master examined the account he found the deficit and complained to the police.

The accused, pleaded guilty and stated that he had lost the amount on race course through sporting clubs.

His Worship remarked that time had come when the Sporting Clubs should be put a stop to entirely as it was a cause of ruin of very many people. He, therefore, convicted the accused and sentenced him to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment.

GANG OF MOPLAHS ESCAPE.

(Associated Press.)

CALICUT, Jan. 3.

An official communique received to-day states that a detachment of the 2/8 Gurkhas, located Kunhamed Kajee with his gang, near Nennor, but the gang escaped into thick jungles before contact, abandoning six guns and 200 swords. The search continues. Three rebels of this gang were captured.

MORE PLEADERS SUSPEND PRACTICE.

Two more pleaders in South Canara District, Mr. K. R. Karanth, B.A., LL.B., (Mangalore) and Mr. B. Mahabala Holla, B.A., B.L., (Coondapoor), have suspended practice. They attended the Ahmedabad session of the Congress as delegates from the District.

ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

ITS WORKING IN 1921.

At the Annual Session of the League at Amritsar the following members of the League were elected as office-bearers and continued to hold their respective offices during the year under report.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, as President

Syed Zahur Ahmad, as Honorary Secretary

Messrs. Khaliquzzaman and Masudul Hasan, as Joint Secretaries.

Under the amendments of the Rules passed at Amritsar the seats in the Council of the League were increased from 150 to 300. As most of the Provincial Leagues are still in a moribund condition full effect could not be given to the new rules in this behalf. Bengal and Madras have however got the increased number of seats filled up. In the U. P. and the Punjab efforts were made last year by the appointment of Travelling Agents to go round and rouse the public but the attempt to infuse life into the old or to reorganise new Provincil Leagues failed as explained in the last year's report. In the U. P. the number of the Council was however increased from 20 to 40 mainly by enrolling a good number of Lucknow members for the sake of avoiding difficulties met in making up quorum for council meetings and in this province ten seats only now remain to be filled up.

There are now (15th December 1921) 1068 members of the League on the roll as on the 1st January 1921, against 848 on the 1st January 1919. Of those however only 149 had paid the whole or part of their subscription during the current year up to the 15th of December 1921. The total amount realised on account of subscription in 1921 till 30th November is Rs. 1,571-15-0 as against Rs. 3,018 in the corresponding period last year and Rs. 2,380 in the previous year.

The amount realised is quite incommensurate with the number of members. This is due to the fact that in the last year as well as in the previous year the majority of paying members were those who had no arrears to pay while those that had arrears to pay did neither pay their arrears nor their current year's subscription. It is through new enrolments that the total number of paying members was increased.

It is very much to be regretted that in spite of attention having been drawn to this fact in the last year's report the number of those members who pay their subscription regularly continues to be very small. Although the total amounts of subscription realised during the last three years are much above those shown under the same head in the preceding years, still the state of things is sfa rfrom satisfactory. It is very unpleasant to remark that out of 514 V. P's sent out from the office to realise the subcription after giving previous notice thereof stating that silence will indicate willingness to accept V. P.'s only 126 of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,081-10-0 were honoured and paid for, while the rest were returned marked either as "refused" or as "not claimed." It can be imagined how much loss the office had to sustain on account of these unhonoured V. P.'s as each V. P. costs us at least Rs. 9-2-6. Such a state of things should not continue if the members will be pleased to realise the significance of the matter..

Two ordinary meetings of the Council of the League were held during the year excluding those held in connection with the Annual Session, as against 3 in 1920 and 6 in 1919. One meeting was adjourned for want of quorum as well as want of written opinions from 10 per cent of absent members as required by rule. It is most disappointing that many of the important members taking an apparently keen interest at the Annual Sessions and often ready to criticize verbally acts or omissions that they disapprove failed us in this respect in spite of the fact that the Agendas issued from the office now always invite attention to the necessity of written opinions of absent members.

Besides these, one emergency meeting was held as against 2 in 1920 and 2 in 1919.

That the meetings were not more numerous and the subjects more varied, was due mainly to the lack of interest in the members, another illustration of which is afforded by the fact that although I have always been willing to accept, and even anxious to secure suggestions for future meetings of the Council, I got hardly any such suggestions from members. It is obvious that such lack of interest on the part of members must be a serious handicap in the activties of the League. I venture to invite attention to this, for the second time, formally in my report with the hope that the gravity of the situation may thereboy be better realised and that we may be stirred to do better in the future, since other attempts which I made in this behalf have failed to bear fruit.

I must conclude as I did last year by thanking all the members for their kindness and courtesy to me ever since my appointment as the Honorary Secretary. I would again express the wish that I had the capacity and the time to justify the trust and responsibility laid on me and while I feel that my shortcomings have been many and serious your usual generosity and indulgence encourage me to hope that you will overlook them.

I would at the same time urge again for your serious consideration that the time for more strenous activities of the League, including its Provincial and district branches, is arriving now, as India progresses towards self-Government, when our vigilance will be most needed to see, by consultation and arrangement with our Hindu brethren whereever necessary and practicable and by independent action when it is necessary that Muslim interests do not suffer in any way when popular opinion has to control and influence all legislative and administrative actions, and for this purpose in view we cannot begin to recognise our Provincial and District Leagues too soon.

THE KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

RESOLUTIONS.

(By our Special Representative.)

Among the resolutions that were passed by the Khilafat Conference one was relating to the Malabar Tragedy and the other to the patriots who have gone to jail for the sake of Justice. The resolution regarding the Moplah affairs reads thus:

"Whereas the Mussulmans of the world are bound together by ties of brotherhood and sympathise with each other in their sorrows and sufferings, this Conference is of opinion that Moplahs like our Turkish brethren are entitled to the fullest sympathy of the Mussulmans for the persecutions and hardships that they are being subjected to; "This conference further expresses its profound sorrow and grief at the distressing conditions of the Moplahs, and views with abhorrence the misleading information that is being spread to alienate from them the sympathy of Indians; "This conference further urges that monetary help should be provided to the suffering Moplahs. This conference expects every Indian not to place any confidence in the news purveyed by newspapers under bureaucratic influence, with a view to impair Indian unity.

"Further this conference, while having no faith in the official committee of enquiry appointed in connection with the gruesome train tragedy tenders its heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families of the victims; "And this conference further expresses its fullest sympathy with those of the Hindu brethren who have legitimate grievances against certain Moplahs in connection with recent disturbances in Malabar."

The other resolution is worded thus:

"This conference while offering its heartiest congratulations to Moulanas Shaukat Ali, Mahomed Ali, Husain Ahmed, Dr. Kitchlew and their other co-workers, and to Deshbandhu Das, Lala Lajpat Rai, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sardar Kharak Singh, Mr. Stokes and other distinguished leaders who have cheerfully gone to jail for the cause of Right and Justice, expects every Hindu, Mussulman or Sikh in India to give practical expression to his attachment and devotion to them by following in their footsteps."

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.

(By our Special Representative.)

Among the many sided activities of the Congress week, at Ahmedabad, mention has already been made of the work of the Bombay Humanitarian League in holding a monster public meeting in the grounds of Khadi Nagar. The League's representatives, besides holding the meeting, carried on considerable propaganda work among the delegates and visitors by way of distributing thousands of copies of useful literature on humanitarian subjects and distributing the copies of Indian Humanitarian quite free. There was still a large unsatisfied demand for literature but it showed the great interest that the public took in the work of the League. Informal gatherings were held at which many Mussulmans were conspicious by their presence. The Magazine—both the English and Gujarati editions were much appreciated and many applications for copies had to be refused owing to all the stock having been exhausted. It is gratifying to note that in spite of the bigger problems that are claiming attention to the exclusion of almost everything else, the humanitarian work of the League was appreciated by hundreds of people who visited Ahmedabad.

SURAT NEWS.

PEOPLE'S FIRM STAND.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SURAT, Jan. 2.

Patience and self-control exhibited by the people of Surat on the occasion of the use of force in the application of hammer in breaking open the Rashtriya Schools, are achieving results undreamt of by the custodiams of law, order and peace. Every day that passes brings home to the people's mind the fact of their being in the right, and Mr. Pratt, his subordinates and his other supporters are in the wrong. Hopeless and desparate attempts are made to induce the people to send their children to the schools forcibly taken over by the Education Department. Threats are also held out to apply the Primary Education Compulsory Act, and attempts are made to justify the unjustifiable incidents of lock-breaking. But these were all done behind the back of the N. C. O. workers, when they were absent from Surat and had gone to Ahmedabad to attend the Congress. The results, however, are contrary to the fond expectations of some of the "d.ehards" and other supporters of Mr. Pratt.

The Surat so-called "Popular League" or the Aman Sabha issued a manifesto over the signatures of its two secretaries, one of whom was kept entirely innocent of the whole affair. He, therefore, took strong exception to this method, saying he was pained to see the language and the method employed under his name without any knowledge or permission of his, and has consequently resigned his post. The people instead of being deterred by the threat of the intended application of the compulsory Primary Education Act, have persevered in their determination and have come forward with nearly 30 school buildings, all free of rent for the Rashtriya Schools to be opened on the 4th instant. In due course it is hoped all buildings are likely to be acquired free of rent. Before the Rashtriya Schools open on the 4th instant a grand procession is being arranged to be formed on the morning of the day. Schools will be formally openly at the hands of the leading gentlemen of various localities, and are going to be named after the National heroes and heroines like Maulana Mahomed Ali, Sarojni Naidu, Sja Nehru, Das, Lala Lajpatrai etc., etc.

MR. GOVINDJI VASANJI REMANDED.

A little after 10 a.m. yesterday friends and relatives of Mr. Govindji Vasanji began collecting on the Court premises at Mazagaon but while the Police Sub-Inspector in charge of the case and others were waiting for Mr. Govindji's arrival, it transpired that the jail authorities by mistake had sent him to the Esplanade Police Court and Inspector Newby, therefore, had to go to the Esplanade Police Court to fetch Mr. Govindji who arrived at about 2.15 p.m. His case was, therefore, not taken up before 3.45 p.m.

CHARGED WITH RIOTING.

The charge against Mr. Govindji is of rioting and being a member of unlawful assembly. It is understood that there are in all 10 witnesses six of whom are Parsis including one Parsi lady and four Christians including a priest.

When the case was called Sub-Inspector Manker applied for a remaned till the 12th instant. His Worship granted the application and ordered the same bail for surety, which Mr. Govindji refused to avail himself of.

MR. GOVINDJI VASANJI'S GIFT.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS' XMAS TREAT

On Monday the 2nd instant about 600 Indian Christians connected with the Church Missionary Society's Maharathi congregastion met together in the spacious compound of Robert Money School at Proctor Road and had a X'mas dinner in the afternoon. In the evening after sports a X'mas Tree which was decorated with Toys and buntings was an occasion of entertainment for the children. In this connection special thanks are due to Mr. Govindji Vasanji who had given 150 packets of sweets to be distributed among the children and also to Rev. D. A. Kardi, B.A. for providing such a successful entertainment.

AKHILA KARNATAK SANGHA.

RECEPTION TO CONGRESS DELEGATES.

A meeting of the newly formed Karnatak Sangha was held on Monday at the Saraswat Association Hall, Gamdevi, to welcome the Karnatak delegates and visitors to the Ahmedabad Congress. On behalf of the Managing Committee Mr. R. Venkat Ram welcomed the guests of the evening among whom was Mr. S. V. Kowjalgi, President, Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee. Mr. Sadashivrao and Dr. Hardikar, two of the Karnatak delegates, addressed the meeting after which Mr. Kowjalgi delivered an interesting address in the course of which he emphasized the need for the compliation of a directory of Karnatak residents in India and abroad, the rendering of monetary help to their Province and the enlisting of Volunteers for Service in the Karnatak. Mr. Kowjalgi also referred to the resolution at the last Congress claiming complete independence for India. This demand he said was in advance of the times and he hoped that they would confine their activities to the immediate needs before them.

Mr. R. Venkat Ram, thanked Mr. Wowjalgi and other Karnatakis for the pleasure of their company. Mr. R. S. Padbidri, President and Mr. Gokhere, one of the Secretaries of the Sangha, joined Mr. Venkat Ram in giving a hearty vote of thanks to the distinguished guests and hoped that they would generously overlook any shortcomings in regard to the arrangements made for their reception that evening. The gathering was then brought to a close.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

The market opened to-day with fairly general inquiry for coal shares, Burrakur Kalapahari Kumeegunge Searsole and New Manbhoom being particularly in inquiry. Turnover was however of limited character as sellers were inclined to be firm. Jute shares following upward tendency of raw jute market during recess and fairly heavy turnover was recorded in Howrahs which advanced Re. 1 over closing rates of last year. Other jute shares were also dealt in to a limited extent at improved prices. In miscellaneous section Burmah Finance and Mining and Madan Theatres were enemy in inquiry. Cotton shares opened firm and showed an upward tendency throughout the day. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bengal 901; Bengal Giridih 25/12 S. I. Kalapahari 31/4; Kesoonda and Nyadee 31/8; Patmohna 12; Ranegunge 55/8; Searsole 13/8; Talcher 10.

Jute:—Century 7/8; Delta 352 S. I. Empire 41; Howrah Ordy. 30/8; Do. preis 92; Kamarhatty 545; Kamarhatty preis. 91; Kanknarrah 450; Kinnison 665 S. I. Lansdowne 218; Orient (155 paid) 91.

Miscellaneous:—Agra United Mills 9; Bengal Nagpur Cotton 502/8; Bowreah Cotton 1105; Burn and Coy. 314; Burma Finance and Mining 504; Calcutta Tramways 60/8; Central Provinces Cement 6/4; Dunbar Cotton 557; Darjealing Himalayan Rly. 165; Fairbairn Lawson 5/6; Gourepore Jute debs. 79/12; Hume pipes 5/8; Howrah Oil 24/4; Imperial Bank (fully paid) 1405; Ivan Jones 8/4; Indian Iron and Steel (Old) 52; Kesoram Cotton 18/6; Kumardhubi Engineering 31/4 S. I. Marshall Sons 7/12; Madan Theatres 10/8; Murree Brewery 144; Premier Oil 9/6; Port Shipping 23/4 Tinaghur Paper 16/4; Government paper 3½ per cent quoted at Rs. 59/12; Small lots 60/2; War Bonds (Short Loans) 100/10; 1925, 100/12; 1926, 1928 and 1930, 100/8; and 1931/10 per cent; U. P. Bonds 6 per cent 98/14.

The Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer One Shilling three and thirty-two thirty-two pence and Demand Bills One shilling four pence.

SPORTING NEWS.

INTER-NATIONAL "RUGGER"

FRANCE DRAWS WITH SCOTLAND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Recd. 12.30 p.m., Jan. 3.

The Rugby football international between France and Scotland resulted in draw to-day. Each side scored three points.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 3.

Wretched conditions prevailed on the occasion of the Rugger international between France and Scotland. Rain and strong wind swept over the Colombes ground, which was a quagmire. Nevertheless, thirty thousand spectators turned out to watch the match. At the outset, the French attacked, their three-quarters bringing off some skilful passing, but the Scottish tackling, kicking and dribbling was generally better than that of their opponents. A fine run by Jurreguy ended in a try for France, and soon afterwards Browning gained a try for Scotland. At interval, the scores were level, three points all.

On resumption, several promising Scottish attacks were spoilt owing to the difficulty of holding the slippery ball. Scotland were mostly pressing, but, although frequently dangerous, they failed to score. Final, France three points, Scotland three points.

FOOTBALL LEAGUE RESULTS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Recd. 12 noon Jan. 3.

The League Association football matches to-day resulted as follows:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Blackburn 1, Cardiff 3.
Bolton 5, Oldham 1.
Everton 3, Sunderland 0.
Manchester City 2, Huddersfield 1.
Newcastle 1, Liverpool 1.
Sheffield 3, Manchester United 0.

SECOND DIVISION.

South Shields 2, Coventry 1.

THIRD DIVISION. (Northern).

Ashington 2, Accrington 1.
Chesterfield 2, Barrow 0.
Darlington 5, Walsall 0.
Durham City 2, Lincoln City 0.
Hartlepools 0, Stalybridge 1.
Southport 2, Crewe 0.
Nelson 4, Wrexham 0.

(SOUTHERN.)

Newport County 2, Swansea 3.

SCOTTISH

Airdrieonians 1, Albion 1.
Ayr 2, Dumbarton 0.
Celtic 0, Rangers 0.
Dundee 1, Aberdeen 0.
Hearts 0, Hibernians 2.
Morton 0, Clyde 3.
Motherwell 2, Hamilton 1.
Partick 2, Third Lanark 2.
Raith Rovers 2, Falkirk 1.
Saint Mirren 1, Kilmarnock 1.

ALL-INDIA BOY SCOUTS RALLY.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 3.

All-India Boy Scouts rally on Nandi hills for Krishnaraj First Aid Trophy competition concluded yesterday after a eventful season. Thirty teams from Colombo, Allahabad, Bombay, Madras took active part in the proceedings. His Highness the Maharaja presided.

Ten thousand people witnessed the Proclamation parade and the rehearsal including His Highness the Yuvaraja All divisions were represented and except for four minor accidents among the cavalry ranks, the function was a great success.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality 751 was 4 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 39.57. These figures compare favourably with those for the 52nd week of 1920 when the mortality was 963 and death-rate 51.12 and those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1916-20) when the average mortality was 941 and death-rate 49.95.

The above rate is calculated on the Census population for 1911. Calculated on the Census population for 1921, the death-rate in the 53rd week would have been 33.21.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 2 and that from diseases of the Respiratory system 306 against 2 and 257 respectively in the preceding week. Three notifications of Influenza Pneumonia were received during the week. Of the total deaths 151 were among infants under one year of age; 22 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the city.

Cholera was absent during the week.

Plague caused two attacks and two deaths during the week.

Smallpox caused one attack and one death during the week.

The number of live births registered during the week was 598 as against 402 in the 52nd week of the last year and 481 the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1916-20).

DENTIST

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BY

K. T. SHAH, B.A., B.Sc. (Econ. London), Bar.-at Law.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, January 4, 1922.

AWAKENING OF AFGHANISTAN.

"Abdur Rahman, the Durani Chief, of him is the story told.....

"He has opened his mouth to the North and the South; they have filled his mouth with gold."

But the story that was not told when the poet wrote *The Ballad of the King's Mercy*, was of how the Afghan Amir Abdur Rahman, writhed under the mortification of the Treaty terms imposed on him by Sir Lepel Griffin. This story it has remained for Dr. Abdul Ghani to tell, and he tells it in his interesting book on Afghanistan and Central Asia (Published by the Muhammadan Tract and Book Depot, Yakki Gate, Lahore). For, however highly that ruthless and strong man, Abdur Rahman, esteemed the gold which India paid him, it is now clear that he felt through his reign that he had sold his kingdom's independence, and resented the circumstances which had forced him to choose the lesser evil of practical vassalage to the British rather than of serfdom to the Tsar of Russia. A weaker man and less sensitive was his son, the Amir Habibullah Khan, but even he, according to Dr. Abdul Ghani, cherished a dream of seeing Afghanistan one day free of the suggestion of dependence. And to-day Abdur Rahman's grandson has signed a Treaty at Kabul whose terms recognise that Afghanistan is completely independent of all semblance of control or interference from India.

Two outstanding circumstances have brought about this change—a change which should have caused Sir Lepel Griffin to turn in his grave. Abdur Rahman confessed frankly that the menace of Russia left him no option but to throw in his lot with the British. To-day there is no Russian menace, for, though Russian Bolshevism seeks to conquer the world, its present intention is that the conquest will be done for it by the world's proletariat helped only by inspiration, propaganda and perhaps money from Soviet Russia. So Amir Amanulla Khan has little to fear to-day from Russian aggression. Nor need his kingdom's proximity to Russia give him misgivings that propaganda will affect Afghanistan, for it is the strength of a Muslim State that Bolshevist propaganda cannot influence its subjects. Islam is not merely a religion; it is a social system and an administrative constitution. God is the Ruler of every Muslim State and the temporal ruler is he to whom God has given power according to his merits and the deserts of the people—though the temporal ruler can claim allegiance only for so long as he governs well and wisely according to the Laws of God. Bolshevism, on the other hand, is frankly atheistic and the very antithesis of the pure theocracy which is Islam. A Muslim State like Afghanistan has, therefore, nothing to fear from Bolshevist influence or propaganda, while, as we have stated, Russian Bolshevism does not seek territorial expansion. Thus, one circumstance which operated to force Abdur Rahman into the arms of Sir Lepel Griffin and the Government of India does not now exist. This fact lent firmness and independence to Afghanistan's claim that any treaty she might make with the British in India must as a first clause very definitely repudiate the slightest suggestion of Afghan dependence. The second circumstance which influenced Sir Henry Dobbs to conclude on behalf of the Government of India a treaty which is a complete reversal of an arrogant policy, is the formation, slowly but surely, of the Islamic Federation in Asia to which Hakim Ajmal Khan drew attention in his Presidential address at the last Khilafat Conference. This federation has been forced on independent Islamic States by the post-war policy of Europe's Churchills and Curzons. And though Downing Street has been slow to sense the danger of antagonizing this federation by a persistence in the wanton aggression and injustice which produced it, Delhi has been a trifle wiser in its generation. Lord Reading and his advisers have done well in openly proclaiming a liberation of Afghanistan. For that liberation was an established fact before ever the Afghan Treaty was signed at Kabul.

But the Treaty is only for three years. What will be the policy of the Government of India towards Afghanistan in the future? Long before the time comes for the renewal of the Afghan Treaty we hope and believe that India's Government will be a Swaraj Government; so that any advice we may proffer to-day to Lord Reading will be advice wasted. Our words must be for those who will influence India's policy in the future, and here, we feel, they are superfluous. For, an *Indian* Government of India will not dream of a reversion to Sir Lepel Griffin's policy—a policy which left the door open to Imperialist dreams of eventually subjugating Afghanistan and adding it to Indian Empire. But it may be argued that India cannot reckon without Afghanistan in any consideration of our attitude towards our neighbour, and that however benevolently India may be disposed to the Afghans they may some day be malevolently disposed towards India. This would have been a weighty consideration before the coming to power of Amir Amanullah Khan. But the young Amir seems to have in him some of the strength of character which distinguished his ruthless grandsire, tempered by enlightenment received from the advice of his father-in-law, Sardar Mahomed Beg Tarzi—about whose urbanity, shrewdness and general culture the Associated Press correspondent at Mussoori ewent into raptures during the Afghan-British conversations in that delectable spot. Indeed, Mr. Abdul Ghani suggests that the present Amir of Afghanistan has a distinct bias towards democratic impulses amounting almost to republicanism in their fervour. However this may be, indications are not wanting that the new regime in Afghanistan purposes to make the country a progressive one now that its independence and security seem well established. And a progressive Afghanistan will be no menace to a Swarajist India. It is a matter of interest to note that the coming of enlightenment to Afghanistan was through Turkey and the Young Turks. The clarion call of the Turkish reformers for the regeneration of Turkey struck a chord of sympathy throughout the world of Islam and it is well-known that in Afghanistan the present Amir's chief adviser and Foreign Minister is a disciple of that school of thought which holds that Islamic States must make themselves strong to resist aggression while they purify their internal administration. It is a great school which has produced Ghazi Mustafa Kemal—surely one of the bravest and ablest of patriots the world has seen! That its teaching should in some measure shape Afghanistan's future is matter for congratulation. The world of Islam owes a great debt to the founders of what was then the Young Turk Party—how large the debt is, only history will show. For its ideals have inspired and rejuvenated Islam—the opposition, crusades and intrigues it has suffered at the hands of Europe's Powers have awakened Islam to a belated recognition of its true friends and its truer enemies. Had the awakening been longer delayed Islam might soon have ceased to exist as a great power for good in human progress and freedom.

REPARATIONS.

The last mail's English papers make no secret of the fact that there is a great strain placed on the friendship between France and England. That the "New Statesman" could publish a leading article on "Our Friends—the French," with the clear, unmistakeable conclusion that they are friends no more, and "Punch" could indulge in its cartoon of the week shows that a steadily growing current of public opinion in England has came at last to revolt at the unreasoning frenzy of greed and grab that seems to have gripped the French politicians. The Prime Minister may strike the optimist pose; the official organs, in their zeal to smooth over matters by suppressing disagreeable episodes and avoiding harsh expressions—may try to get over the unfortunate misunderstanding, but it can no longer be denied that the existence of the Anglo-French entente in menaced. And we in India, if we are to get a clear grasp of the European situation, must realise that it is not the Turkish question which is responsible for this, though Lord Curzon may sek to suggest so; nor the submarine menace, though France has taken an eleventh hour attitude strongly reminiscent of Tirpitz and his gang five years ago, while the British spokesmen have not cared even to banter on this question so vital for the success of the world peace; the origin of the whole difference is the problem of German reparations and there is little hope that the British and French expects would agree any more at Cannaes than they did at Chequers.

For the average Britisher is beginning to realise that to make Germany "pay" would mean increasing depression of British trade and industry; increasing unemployment for British labour; increasing ousting of British manufacturers from markets which have hitherto been regarded as close preserves of Britain. And this quite apart from the fact that Germany cannot pay, cannot meet the inhuman obligations imposed upon her at Versailles and elaborated in London last May. Unless Cannes ends in a more chastened mood for the pricipal parties concerned, there is every likelihood that the Versailles farrago of absurdities will have met the fate it deserves. But if the Versilles Treaty is scrapped it will not be because its authors have even now realised the economic absurdity of their engagements, but rather because the political developments are unceremoniously impelling them out of the muddle. The tone of the latest telegrams seems to be strangely at variance with the apparently serious and obviously not uninspired proposals of a fortnight ago. The Federation of British Industries, for example, has gravely put forward the rather dubious proposal that the "allied" industrialists should acquire a mortgage over German industries. It says: "We suggest that arrangements might be made by which actual claims on industrial and other enterprises in Germany might be substituted for the present payments between Governments. For instance, all German industrial entrprises might be required to create a special class of first preference shares as a first charge on the business. The holders of real property might at the same time be required to create similar first charges upto a fixed proportion of the value of their property. Similar mortgages or first preference shares should be created or secured on such undertakings as the German railways and canals, shipping lines etc., and possibly on the German banks and large commercial undertakings. These securities would then be handed over by the German Government to the allied Governments, who could dispose of them if they so desired to individuals." This scheme is dangerously attractive to the untutored mind. But even granting in its favour all that the orthodox capitalist English opinion claims for it that it would make payment depend to some extent on the condition of German trade, would enable ready money to be found for the French and other governments; and would also have the supreme merit of converting the reparations question into a business matter between commercial circles in the two countries, instead of a bone of contention between Governments giving rise to a quarterly recurrence of political crisis—" where is the guarantee that a German Government could be found bold and stable enough to chance a policy of such wholesale expropriation for the benefit of the foreigner? And if a miracle happens and a German Government is found able and willing to put into effect this programme of permanent national encumbrance, may it not be that the labour element in the "allied" countries, already chafing under the capitalist manoeuvring of the reparations question, will be driven to intransigence and upset the established order based on such an iniquity?

We have deliberately emphasised only the political objections to this scheme, since, as already observed it is the political complications which are tearing up the essentially uneconomic provisions of the Peace Treaty. But it does not follow from this that economically the proposal is sound or even feasible. The German industrialist cannot consider the first preference shareholder thus forced upon him as an easy means to avoid taxation, since over and above the reparations payments, the German Government has other obligations which must continue to demand heavy taxation for at least another generation for purely domestic reasons. And the creation of this species of industrial mortgage will not advance the payment of reparations by a single inch. The interest on these mortgages must be necessarily conditional upon the continued prosperity of German industry that must eventually come into conflict with allied industry. From all reports it seems Germany is at present passing through an unprecedented industrial boom, which, however, seems to be directly traceable to her depreciating currency and consequently violent fluctuation in internal values which may have no correlation in international markets. But Germany is not coining her paper money merely for fun; and the moment she takes step to stop the printing press the present boom must end. The lean mark has for the present revenged itself on the prosperous dollar; but should a time come when German exchange would substantially improve, the industrial mortgages may not succeed in paying up reparations instalments as they become due, without permanently injuring British or allied business. The present position of the reparations question is neither sound politics nor honest economics. Any scheme which tries to exact the utmost farthing from Germany would not only be a refinement of cruelty on that country, but would most probably redound with increasing violence on the heads of those proposing it. There is nothing for it but a radical denunciation of the Versailles and London pacts, coupled with a voluntary liquidation of *all* international debts. Then there may be some good hope for an economic revival.

Notes of the Day.

A Fictitious Plea.

The fiction that "hartals" at places like Lucknow, Allahabad, Patna and Calcutta on the day of the Prince of Wales' arrival were enforced on unreluctant citizens by the "terrorism" of the volunteers is being sedulously propagated both in this country and in England with the view of discrediting the non-cooperation movement and justifying in the eyes of the ignorant world the wholesale arrests that are going on in most parts of the country. It would be seen that almost everyone of the English Press comments on the situation cabled to India assumes that Mahatma Gandhi's movement, especially the present movement of courting arrests by volunteering, is accompanied by violence and terrorism. The wholly unexpected disturbance in Bombay is being exploited with the frenzy of a drowning man catching at a straw. But sooner or later the truth must come out, when the mischief makers and propagators of falsehood find their occupation gone for lack of material to work upon. The Government of Bengal have made about 3,500 arrests in Calcutta alone during the last six weeks, but they are hard put to it to justify them.

Pandit Malaviya on Volunteering.

We know for a fact that present day "justice" in India has stunk in the nostrils of at least one of Lord Reading's friends, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, whom his Excellency holds in such high esteem. The Pandit made his views regarding volunteering at the present juncture quite clear at the sitting of the All-India Congress Committee at Ahmedabad. He said: "You have answered Government policy by numerous enlistments in Volunteer army and numerous arrests and imprisonments. I do not suggest there should be any slacking in that attitude. If Government will not withdraw their notification, I think every Congress Volunteer is justified in resisting it and offering himself to go to gaol." Of course, while justifying, thus, peaceful resistance to a law which was a perversion of law, the Pandit pleaded that if the authorities offered to retrace their steps and honoured the law in its spirit as well as its letter, the civil resisters ought to change their tactics. But the fact itself that the Pandit approved of civil resistance to the official order regarding volunteering shows that he realises, unlike some of Lord Reading's *soi disant* friends among non-officials, that his Excellency's Government have been guilty of a grave political as well as legal blunder in their misapplication of the provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Will Lord Reading continue to tolerate the perversion of law and to uphold the same on the plea, which every honest man now sees to be fictitious, that Mahatma Gandhi's movement is one of "terrorism?"

The Truth.

The "Pioneer" of Allahabad objects to a statement in a "Bombay Chronicle" leading article to the effect that British bishops and priests in August 1914 promised divine assistance to "boys being sent to the shambles intoxicated with the strong wine of Jingoism." This statement is described by our contemporary as "an outrage on history." Are we to understand the "Pioneer" has never heard of the Angels of Mons? "It is notorious" the "Pioneer" says, "that when the British Government, with manifest reluctance, sent its ultimatum to Germany, war had already been declared on Serbia by Austro-Hungary, Germany had declared war on Russia and invaded Luxemburg, etc., etc. It is, therefore, a plain misuse of language to describe Great Britain's entry into the war as the outcome of Jingoism." Thus the "Pioneer." We should, of course, be duly and suitably abashed but instead we will proceed now to declare (which we did not do earlier as the "Pioneer" so honestly suggests) that for the world war all the chief belligerents except America were equally responsible; that a spirit of capitalistic rivalry supported by one of Jingoism was equally manifest in all the belligerent countries in 1913. This spirit produced the war. European civilization produced the war, and our comments to which the "Pioneer" took exception were aimed at Europe as a whole and not at England merely. In any fair judgment of recent events in history we cannot be concerned with childish bickerings as to which nation first translated into action an evil impulse which fired the whole of Europe. Similarly with the case of Turkey's entry into the war, our explanation of which as having been provoked by English betrayals the "Pioneer" seeks to refute. We cannot judge Turkey's action in the light of events subsequent only to August 1914. We have to consider the history of British dealing with Turkey for fifty years prior to this. This history shows how Turkey by a process of intrigue and betrayal was forced to look to Germany as her only likely champion against Britain and Britain's ally, Tsarist Russia. Recently Turkey signed a Treaty with Bolshevist Russia. It was the same story. Betrayed to Greece by Mr. Lloyd George and the Allies she had none else to turn to for support. Her very existence was at stake. Let us have done with the cant of responsibility for the world war and recognise that Europe's very civilization is in itself the fecund parent of war. When the world does this there will be hope of peace.

The Truth at Last!

American humour of the sort O. Henry gave us, and which Stephen Leacock, the Canadian, tries to imitate, remains the world's best. But American unconscious humour is almost as good. American journalism remains the abiding delight O. Henry's satire painted it and a bright example thereof has been vouchsafed us by last mail in the shape of the "Boston American." A supplement to the paper in question professes to hint to the world through all the delicate artifice of screen headlines modified by notes of interrogation, the real object of the Prince of Wales' visit to India. The headlines flash across the entire page the intriguing message:—"The Real Secret of the Princes of Wales' Trip to India? To Marry a Rich Maharajah's Daughter and Smooth Out the Mutinous Disaffection of England's Most Cherished Possession?" Enterprising journalism with a vengeance—but perhaps a member of the "Bombay Chronicle's" Editorial Staff can claim to have originated the bright idea. Writing a year ago in another place he planted his tongue firmly in his cheek and suggested that the Prince of Wales might do worse than marry an Indian Princess. The object of the suggestion was frankly mischievous. The writer hoped to horrify a public composed mainly of reactionaries. But the "Boston American" is not trying to be funny. It is merely living up to the later traditions of that appalling and wonderful thing—American Journalism.

American Unconscious Humour.

Wherefore we find debated most earnestly the suggestion that somebody un-named inspired Lord Reading to urge on the King that the Prince of Wales marry the daughter of the Gaekwar of Baroda—thereby at a stroke destroying Mahatma Gandhi's influence and making the richest Ruling Prince in India the most loyal adherent to the Reformed Government of India that any administration could desire. The Delhi Durbar incident in which the Gaekwar figured is recalled and elaborated as only an American Journalist can elaborate. Attention is drawn to the wealth of the Gaekwar—his palaces are enumerated as also the contents of the *toshakhana* at Baroda, necklace by necklace, and a cash value expressed in dollar affixed to each item. The Non-cooperation movement is dismissed as "General disaffection" and Mahatma Gandhi is equally summarily disposed of by being called a "fanatic." That a Hindu Princess cannot marry a Christian and remain a Hindu does not occur to the American journalist—who proves clearly the real object of the Prince's visit by stating that the Queen looked as though she had been crying a little after she had said goodbye to the Prince of Wales. A fitting conclusion to the delightful effort (it occupies a whole page with photographs of the Royal bridegroom, a married sister of the bride-to-be, the Palace at Baroda, some contents of the *toshakhana* and the headlines) is the suggestion that the Prince may just possibly decide instead to marry the daughter of the ruler of Sikkim. The American journalist, however, while admitting that the ruler of Sikkim's daughters are "interesting" little "ladies" of the almond-eyed variety does not quite approve of this match. And to lend dignity and force to the suggestion on the opposite page we find equal prominence given to a scoop headlined as follows:—"I Got a Black Eye; But Won a Million Dollars. Peggy Joyce, the Show Girl, Who Cost a Million to Marry and a Million to Get Rid of Discusses Her Divorce and Her Next Matrimonial Venture." We will close upon the sentences with which the Austere Peggy opens her interview with the "Boston American":—"You notice the poor, lonesome third finger on my little left hand is empty. That Chicago divorce judge took my wedding ring away. But you watch that finger?" It's worn three wedding rings already—and you'll see another one there pretty soon." The American journal as a match-maker is sublime.

REPRESSION IN INDIA.

PROTEST BY INDIANS IN LONDON.

NEED OF THE MOMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 12.30 p.m., Jan. 3.

Some eighty Indians were present at the first meeting of the Indian Conference in Great Britain, which was held in the Caxton Hall. The meeting passed a resolution endorsing the decisions of the Indian National Congress protesting against the policy of repression in India and declaring that the policy of political equality and mutual friendship between India and England would bring about lasting benefits to both.

AN UNFOUNDED ALLEGATION

CONTRADICTED BY INDIA OFFICE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 12.30 p.m., Jan. 3.

The India Office has authorised contradiction of an allegation made in America by an Indian extremist, S. N. Ghose, that India was proclaimed a Republic and that the National Congress had decided to permit violence for the purpose of defence. The India Office emphasises that the National Congress refused to change its creed to violence.

THE CITY OF DUNEDIN IN DISTRESS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Jan 2.
Recd. 12.30 p.m., Jan. 3.

The Ellerman liner, City of Dunedin, bound for Glasgow, went ashore at Land's End in gale to-day and wirelessed requesting immediate assistance. Subsequently, however, she was refloated unaided and proceeded Westward.

SIR ASHUTOSH AT LAHORE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHOIE, Jan. 3.

To meet Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee, the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate of the Punjab University gave a garden party last evening in the Town Hall grounds, where a distinguished and representative gathering assembled, including the Governor of the Punjab. Mr. P. N. Dutt the registrar cordially received the guests at the gate and Sir Ashutosh freely moved amongst the gentlemen and conversed with them for a long time. Light refreshments were served to all the guests and the party dispersed after enjoying a most successful evening.

The Bengali community of Lahore also gave a party to Sir Ashutosh at the Brahmo Mandir when an address was presented to him to which Sir Ashutosh suitably replied.

SHRI LADKIBAI KANYA VIDYALAYA

OPENED BY H. H. RANI SAHIBA OF WADHWAN

(Associated Press.)

WADHWAN, CITY Jan. 3.

Her Highness the Rani Sahiba of Wadhwan performed the opening ceremony of Shri Ladkibai Kanya Vidyalaya in the presence of about three thousand ladies. Miss Bachuhe, daughter of Sheth Jaegjiwandas Ujamshi Mooji, the donor of the building, in requesting Her Highness to declare the Vidyalaya open said, that the late Shri Ladkibai, the donor's mother, was well-known for her piety and philantrophic disposition and that this school would suitably commemorate her name.

In declaring the Vidyalaya open, the Rani Sahiba in a short speech in English, pointed out that true education consisted in the formation of character and fitting girls to be good mothers to impart purity and sanctity to homes and to get an example to children. The then fittingly eulogised the donor and thanked him for splendid gift.

The Thakore Sahib has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 5000 a year. Her Highness then announced a donation of Rs. 150/- from herself to found a good liberary for the Institution and declared the Vidyalaya duly opened.

PICKETING AT CLOTH SHOPS

WHOLESALE ARRESTS IN AGRA

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, Jan. 3.

Volunteers began picketing cloth shops near the Kotwali to-day. Fifty-two have already been arrested, and the arrests still continue. A very large noisy crowd was standing opposite the city police station. Thakur Harnath Singh, City Magistrate, and Mr. Adams, Superintendent of Police are on the spot.

POONA PICKETERS FINED.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 3.

Yesterday five city resisters were fined Rs. 20 each by the City Magistrate. Ten respectable gentlemen from the city picketed the liquor shops yesterday. Their trials will commence today.

HONOURABLE SETTLEMENT.

HOW IT CAN BE BROUGHT ABOUT.

REPRESENTATIVE CONFERENCE SUGGESTED.

(Associated Press.)

The following letter is addressed by the undersigned leaders to the representatives of different provinces:—

Dear Sir,

The Ahmedabad Congress by rejecting the motion for Independence and by relaxing the mandatory character of the non-co-operation resolution, has gone some way towards conciliating the large section of the public which is opposed to forced marches in politics. The section has not recently been very articulate but its influence on that account is not the less decisive.

While the position of the Congress has been thus strengthened on the one side, the countenance given by it to the early adoption of aggressive civil disobedience cannot but cause anxiety. It, therefore, behoves us all, both the Government and the people, to strain every nerve to see that civil disobedience is not resorted to, until at least it is far more obvious than at present that the resources of reason and statesmanship have been exhausted.

The great obstacle in the way of attempting this at present is the policy adopted by Government within the last few weeks of extending and applying the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Seditious Metings Act, eventuating in wholesale arrests and imprisonment including those of many men of high character and integrity. This policy is in our opinion both unjust and unwise, the more so as it comes on the top of the discontent created by the failure on the part of the Government to satisfy the demands of the people with reference to the questions relating to the Punjab, the Khilafat and Swaraj. As the Liberal Federation which met the other day at Allahabad has rightly pointed out, this policy has defeated its own object by alienating popular sympathy and aggravating the general unrest.

A considerable body of opinion in the country is anxious to see a settlement effected which would make it possible to feeted which would make it possible grievances and the satisfaction of national aspirations in an atmosphere of peace and harmony. The Ahmedabad Congress in rejecting the proposal for severing India's connection with the British Empire, has reflected the opinion still retained by the bulk of thoughtful people in the country that it is possible to achieve full national development within the orbit of the British Commonwealth. It is therefore necessary at this juncture for all those who realise the disastrous consequences bound to ensue on a continuance of the present deadlock to confer together and devise means whereby it will be possible to open wide the door to an honourable settlement. It has been suggested that with this object in view, a representative conference should be called to consider the situation in all its aspects and to decide upon a course leading to a satisfactory solution of the present difficulties. If you are in favour of such a conference please let us know at your earliest convenience, preferrably by wire, whether you will be able to attend the conference which is proposed to be held in Bombay on the 14th instant and oblige.

Yours Very truly,
(Signed) M. M. MALAVIYA,
M. A. JINNAH
PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS
M. R. JAYAKAR,
AMBALAL SARABHAI
K. NATARAJAN,
G. M. BHURGURI,

P.S.—All communications should be addressed to M. A Jinnah Esqr., Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PT. MALAVIYA, AND CONGRESS CREED.

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

There seems to be a misconception as to the effect of the signing of the Congress creed by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. The creed which he has signed is simply as follows:—"The object of the Indian National Congress is the attainment of Swaraj by the people of India by all legitimate and peaceful means." The signing of the creed by itself does not commit any one to accept or reject the non-cooperation resolution.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE OFFICE.

SHIFTED TO BOMBAY.

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

The office of the All-India Congress Committee has been shifted from Allahabad to Bombay. All communications should therefore be addressed as follows:—V. J. Patel, Esq., Working General Secretary, Arya Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, West, Bombay.

WHITHER!

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Thoughtful people are anxiously asking where the present grave strife between the Government and the people is leading the nation to. On the one hand, they find the bureaucracy determined to uphold its so, called "prestige and keep down the people clamouring for justice—on the other hand, they find a people now fully roused equally determined to resist any attempt to keep them back from acquiring their rights. The former believing in force and repression—the latter in suffering and non-violence. The former believes, it possesses power on its side and must therefore, win—the latter, that they have a power of another kind (viz. soul-force) and will compel the bureaucracy to yield. How long and bitter the struggle will be, none, except God, can tell. But one thing is certain, that however, the struggle ends, the legacy left would be rancour and enamity. Is there a man or a woman, with a spark of humanity, who does not shudder at the thought and can contemplate with equanimity what the condition of India, would under the circumstances, be.

Is there no one fit to put on the mantle of a Hardinge and end this sorry business? Or are matters to drift? whither Oh! Yours etc.

S. K. YUSUF,

Bombay, Jan. 2.

WHOSE REPRESENTATIVE?

GOVERNMENT'S OR PEOPLE'S?

MR SASTRI INTERVIEWED.

Interviewed by a Staff Correspondent of "The Sun" of Baltimore, (U.S.A.) the Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, who was nominated by the Government of India to represent India at the Washington Conference, made bold to say emphatically: "I am not a representative of the Government," adding, "the Government and the people of India are now so friendly that when the question of an Indian adviser to the British delegation came up I was selected for the very reason that I came from the people and not from the imperialistic cult."

"I am not a representative of the Government," declares Mr. Sastri emphatically. He makes that clear at every opportunity stressing the word "Government." By "the Government" every citizen of India means the King's emissaries.

Mr. Sastri is a representative of the people of India, but he says the Government and the people of India are now so friendly that when the question of selecting an Indian adviser to the British delegation came up, Mr. Sastri was selected for the very reason that he came from the people and not from the imperialistic cult.

"I see headlines in some of your papers about revolution in India," Mr. Sastri said. "These stories are untrue. There is no revolution. In the south of India there is a little band of fanatics who are trying to make trouble, but they are being put down without any effort."

Mr. Sastri is a member of the Council of State of India, the upper house of a legislative body like the United States Congress. It is elected by the people of India under a constitution which has been in force only a year and gives India almost a full measure of self-government.

He himself is an educator by profession, head of a society called the Servants of India, which was founded in 1907 for the purpose of training young men of India for public service. For 20 years before that he was a student and then a porfessor in the University of Madras.

Untrained public work is dangerous public work," says Mr. Sastri, and he declares that is the slogan of all of Indin's citizens and that adherence to it is responsible for the fact that India does not suffer the unrest that bothers Ireland.

110 ARRESTS AT DELHI.

44 RELEASED BEING TOO YOUNG.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 2.

About 110 volunteers were arrested this morning under Sections 109 of Criminal P C. (vagrancy) and 17 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act. Sixty-six of these volunteers were taken into custody and the remaining were released as being too young. The arrested volunteers refused to give their names stating they were all nationalists.

ARRESTS IN CALCUTTA.

250 IN LAST THREE DAYS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

The work of the Congress Khilafat volunteers continued. During the last three days two hundred and fifty volunteers engaged in picketing duty were arrested.

THREE MORE ARRESTS AT LAHORE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 3.

Three persons were arrested on Sunday including an ex-student of the Medical College for holding a public meeting and delivering lectures in defiance of the Seditious Meetings Act.

Mlle. Lenglen, the Ladies' Singles Champion, states that she is willing to play through the championships in 1922, if her heath permits.

SUBMARINE QUESTION

FRENCH DELEGATION'S ATTITUDE.

M. BRIAND INTERVIEWED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. at 11 p.m. Jan. 3.

Interviewed in Paris on the eve of his departure for Cannes, M. Briand declared that the key to the whole situation was the security of France. The past alliance between Britain and France would be the best proof that our naval building programme was not and never could be directed against our English friends. It would be the platform on which reconstruction of Europe, to be effective and lasting, could best be based. M. Briand suggested that an Alliance taking in other Allies might be gradually attached to the Franco-British, which must be the basis of them all.

He referred to the marked feeling of almost distress in the British and French comments on the French Delegation's attitude on the submarine question and insisted on the necessity that France, if left to her own resources, must take measures to guarantee her security in view of uncertain factors, like Russia's two million army and new cruisers that Germany was authorised to build under the treaty of Versailles.

REDUCTION IN NAVAL PERSONNEL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. at 11 p.m. Jan. 3.

It is reported in Naval circles at Portsmouth that the Geddes Committee is recommending a reduction in the naval personnel, which has already been reduced to about 123,000, by thirty-five thousand officers and men.

DESIGN OF HELICOPTER.

£50,000 PRIZE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. at 11 p.m. Jan. 3.

It is understood that the Air Ministry, subject to sanction of the Treasury, intends to offer a prize of fifty thousand pounds sterling for world-wide competition for a design of Helicopter, fulfilling the specified conditions.

FIAT OF COMMISSIONER, N.D.

ON IMPERIAL BANK TO TRANSFER RS. 72000

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 2.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, has ordered the local Agent of the Imperial Bank of India to transfer a sum of Rs. 72,000 from the account of the Municipality to that of the Deputy Educational Inspector who manages the Primary schools under section 178 of the District Municipal Act.

PANDITS K. K. AND GOVIND MALAVIYA.

RE-ARRESTED ON MONDAY

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 3.

Pandits Krishna Kant Malaviya and Govind Malaviya were arrested again last night along with others.

MADRAS VOLUNTEERS ACTIVITIES.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 2.

A party of national volunteers paraded to-day through the important thoroughfares in George Town and Park Town exhorting people to observe hartal on the 13th January.

NEW YEAR GREETINGS

VICEROY'S MESSAGE TO KING-EMPEROR AND ITS REPLY

(Associated Press.)

Viceroy's samp, Hansi Jan. 3

A communique says:—The following communications have been passed between His Majesty the King Emperor and his Excellency the Viceroy:—"I send from India to Your Majesties the loyal greetings of all classes and creeds for the new year."

From His Majesty the King-xmperor:—"I heartily thank you for the message of loyal greetings for the New Year which you sent me in the name of the people of India. I earnestly trust it will bring to them peace and prosperity based upon mutual understanding and good will. I am much gratified by the loyal enthusiasm with which my son has been received ever since his arrival in Inida."

Mr. John Lobes, Deputy Superintendent of Telegraphs, Agra Office, died on Tuesday morning after short illness in Agra.

An Agra Message of Jan. 3. says Mr. Wajahat Hussin I.C.S. who was injured in a motor collision, has been attended to by Doctor Massina of Bombay. He is now out of danger and making rapid recovery. (a.p.)

CONGRESS FINANCES.

TILAK SWARAJ FUND ACCOUNT.

OVER A CRORE COLLECTED.

AUDITOR'S AND TREASURER'S REPORTS.

"There has been a total collection of Rs. 10,257,391-9-2 by the provincial and subordinate committees as against the promised amount of Rs. 1,13,55,984-4-10 leaving a balance of Rs. 10,98,592-11-8 to the collection," observes the Hon.-Auditor of the All-India Congress Committee while submitting the report of the Tilak Swaraj Fund."

Out of the General Contributions various committees have utilised in all over six lakhs on their Khaddar Departments.

Amounts realised by the sale of ornaments are credited to general collections.

Various provinces have sent a little over thirteen lakhs towards its 25 per cent quota.

Mr C. H. Supariwalla, the Hon. Auditor of the All-India Congress Committee, submitting the report of the Tilak Swaraj Fund, writes to the Hon. Secretaries of the All-India Congress Committee.

Dear Sirs,—By Resolution IV of the Working Committee of the Congress passed at the meeting held at Bombay on 31st July, 1921, I was appointed Auditor inter alia to examine the accounts of the Provincial Congdess Committees in accordance with the instructions to be given by the Working Secretary from time to time.

Under instructions received on the 7th November, 1921, I arranged my tour of inspection and visited the Provincial Congress Committees except those of Madras, Kerala, Assam and Burma and inspected their accounts. The aforesaid four Provinces could not be visited by me within the short time at my disposal as I had to submit my report before the ensuing meeting of the Indian National Congress for 1921.

AAnexture I. appended to the report is a consolidated statement of the Tilak Swaraj Fund contributions, in cash, ornaments, lend, etc. The contributions that are ear-marked for specified objects are specially noted in a separate column. Annexture I. also shows amounts ..... promised but not realised upto that date.

I have inspected the books of the Provincial Congress Committees and verified the amounts invested by such Committees with vouchers.

Out of Rs. 11,355,98414-10 that were promised, Rs. 5,116,583-7-1 have been collected and are now in the hands of the various Provincial Committees. The details of what amounts each Committee hold are also shown in annexture I. Madras, Kerala, Assam and Burma show as per their reports to the All-India Congress Committee that they hold Rs. 3,65,038. A total sum of Rs. 10,94,706-12-2½ is reported to have been held by the branch Committee as per details in annexture I. The auditing, checking and verifying of the accounts of the Bdanches and Rs. 3,681,063-6-10½ ear-marked for specified purposes are being done by the local Auditors.

There has thus been a total collection of Rs. 10,257,391-9-2 by the Provincial and subordinate Committees against the promised amount of Rs. 1,13,55,984-4-10 leaving a balance of Rs. 10,98,592-11-8 still to be collected.

As regards the unrecovered balance I am informed by the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Bombay Committee that the hopes to recover the sum of Rs. 2,63,000 in a few weeks. At Ahmedabad Rs. 3,06,000 are still to be recovered from the Mill owners and I am also informd that there will be no difficulty in realising that amount. In Bengal Rs. 1 lakh promised for the Industrial School and Rs 1,36,000 for the Ayurvedic College are still to be collected. The remaining balance of Rs. 2,93,521-11-8 which is made up a smaller contributions is spread over all the provinces.

As regards ornaments separate accounts have not been kept by all the provinces and branch Committees. The amounts realised by the sale of ornaments are credited to general collections. Only a small number of ornaments in the hands of the some of the Provincial Committees remains still to be sold. The Andhra ladies have contributed ornaments worth of Rs. 24,558-0-3 about one seventh of the general collections viz. Rs. 1,76,989-0-4½.

Annextures 2 to 17 are the statements of receipts and disbursements of the various Provincial Congress Committees except those of Madras, Kerala, Assam and Burma.

As some of the statements show figures up to the end of October 1921 and others upto some date in November 1921, the figures compiled by me in annexture I cannot tally with the figures submitted at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee held on the 4th and 5th November 1921. The establishment and collection charges as shown in the statements are within reasonable limits and property controlled.

Out of the general contributions of the Tilak Swaraj Fund the various Committees have utilised in all Rs. 6,57,132-13-1 on their Khaddar Departments.

As regards others items of receipts and expenditure the figures in the annextures disclose the satisfactory financial condition of the Committees.

The 25 per cent. contribution to the All-India Congress Committee has not been paid in full by some of the Provincial Committees. The accounts between the Provincial and branch Committees have still to be adjusted. When the local Auditors have finished their work, the Provincial Committees will no doubt pay their full quota. The 25 per cent. contributions upto now paid amount to Rs. 13,17,719-14-2.

In closing my report, I have to suggest that the Provincial and Branch Committees subordinate thereto should bring up and close their accounts upto the 31st December 1921. They should also adopt a standard form for the maintenance of the accounts of various Congress Committees for the ensuing year with a margin for such variations as are required by special local conditions.

APPENDIX "A."

Showing total amount sent by each of the Provinces towards its 25 per cent. quota:—
Province and Amount respectively.
Andhra Congress Committee, Rs. 37,005-14.
Assam Congress Committee, Rs. 10,000.
Bengal Congress Committee, Rs. 17,005-2.
Berar Congress Committee, Rs. 7,089-11-6.
Bihar Congress Committee, Rs. 1,15,500.
Bombay Congress Committee, Rs. 4,90,413-4-5.
Burma Congress Committee, Rs. 25,402.
C. P. Hindi Congress Committee, Rs. 24,057.
C. P. Marathi Congress Committee, Rs. 16,399-9-9.
Delhi Congress Committee, Rs. 10,314.
Gujarat Congress Committee, Rs. 2,05,601-5-8.
Karnatak Congress Committee, Rs. 35,612-13-3.
Keral Congress Commitee, Rs. 5,000.
Madras Congress Committee, Its. 44,200.
Maharashtra Congress Committee, Rs. 73,771-6-6.
N. W. F. Congress Committee, Rs. 200.
Punjab Congress Committee, Rs. 1,00,050.
Rajputana Congress Committee, Rs. 9,596-14-6.
Sind Congress Committee, Rs. 30,671-10-9.
United Provinces Congress Committee, Rs. 59,513-13-6.
Utkal Congress Committee, Rs. 5,625,11-9.
Total: Rs. 13,23,029-15-7.

RECEIPTS.

Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj, Hon. Working Treasurer has submitted the following report:—

The statement of receipts from December 21, 1920 to December 22, 1921.

General Collections, Rs. 10,434-15; The Treasurer holds ornaments of the approximated estimated value Rs. 2,850; Amount received from the Provinces Rs. 13,23,020-15-7 towards 25 per cent. Quota as per Appendix "A" Rs. 13,33,464-14-7; All India Congress Committee's old account, Rs. 16,596-4-3; Amount received from the Nagpur Reception Committee towards share of Delegate-fees, Rs. 25,000; Membership fees from the All India Congress Committee Members, Rs. 510; Other receipts:—Interest on fixed deposits, Rs. 2,627-2-2; Sale-proceeds of reports, Rs. 44-10, Rs. 2,671-12-2; Advances recovered, Rs. 7,100; Grand Total, Rs. 13,85, 342-15.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Grants to Provincial Congress Committees, Institutes, etc., Spinning weaving swadeshi, etc., Rs. 2,88,000; Famine and other relief, Rs. 90,000; Ashrams, Rs. 40,000; Depressed Classes, Rs. 26,000; Educational Institutions, Rs. 50,000; Other grants, Rs. 1,15,000; Total Rs. 6,09,000; Loan to C. P. Hindi Congress Committee, Rs. 35,000; Winding of the British Congress Committee, Rs. 23,900-6-9; Amount remitted to Sjt. Rao in America, Rs. 3,900; All-India Congress Committee's old account, Rs. 602-6; Other expenses:—Hundavan, Rs. 329-9-9; Postage for telegrams and registration, Rs. 195-2; Printing and stationery, Rs. 510-11; Mr. Ben C. Spoor's visit, Rs. 653-11-3; Dharwar Firing Enquiry Commission, Rs. 948-3-9; Auditor's travelling expenses to attend, Working Committee's meeting at Patna, Rs. 106-8; Auditor's T. A. for Provincial inspection, Rs. 302-6-6; Auditor's postage, printing stationery, etc., Rs. 73-2-6; Miscellaneous, Rs. 18-15-6; Total, Rs. 3,138-6-3; Advances, General Secretary, Allahabad, Rs. 10,660; General Secretary, Madras, Rs. 2,700; Provincial Congres Committees, Rs. 8,600; Total Rs. 21,960; Cash and investments, Fixed deposits:—Bank of Baroda, Rs. 2,00,000; Central Bank of India Ltd., Rs. 2,00,000; Union Bank of India Ltd., Rs. 2,00,000; In current account with Union Bank of India, Rs. 60,841-5-5; Central Bank of India, Rs. 517-9-4; Bank of Baroda, Rs. 421-15-1; Bank of India, Rs. 334-0-6; With the Working Treasurer (Bachhraj Jamanlal) Rs. 25,726-14-8; Total Rs. 6,87,841-12-0; Grand total Rs. 13,85,342-15-0; Rs. 60,000 towards grant are to be paid on receipt of final orders.

"DEMOCRAT"

ORDER TO DEPOSIT RS. 2,000

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 3.

The District Magistrate of Allahabad has called upon Mr. K.C. Mukerji, Secretary and Director of the "Democrat," formerly managed by Pandit Shamlal Nehru, to deposit a security of rupees two thousand

A MODEL PRISONER.

BY M. K. GANDHI.

"Should non-co-operators shout Bande Mataram inside jails against jail discipline which may excite ordinary prisoners to violence, should non-co-operators go on hunger strike for the improvement of food or other conveniences, should they strike work inside jails on *hartal* days and other days? Are non-co-operators entitled to break rules of jail discipline unless they affect their conscience?" Such is the text of a telegram I received from a non-co-operator friend in Calcutta. From another part of India when a friend, again a non-co-operator, heard of the indiscipline of non-co-operator prisoners, he asked me to write on the necessity of observing jail discipline. As against this I know prisoners who are scrupulously observing in a becoming spirit all the discipline imposed upon them.

It is necessary, when thousands are going to jail, to understand exactly the position a non-co-operator prisoner can take up consistently with his pledge of non-violence. Non-co-operation when its limitations are not recognised, becomes a licence instead of being a duty and therefore becomes a crime. The dividing line between right and wrong is often so thin as to become unbreakable and unmistakable.

What is then the difference between those who find themselves in jails for being in the right and those who are therefore being in the wrong? Both wear often the same dress, eat the same food and are subject outwardly to the same discipline. But whilst the latter submit to discipline most unwillingly and would commit a breach of it secretly, and even openly if they could, the former will willingly and to the best of their ability conform to the jail discipline and prove worthier and more serviceable to their cause than when they are outside. We have observed that the most distinguished among the prisoners are of greater service inside the jails than outside. We have observed that the most distinguished among the prisoners are of greater service is raised to the extent of the strictness with which jail discipline is observed.

Let it be remembered that we are not seeking to destroy jails as such. I fear that we shall have to maintain jails even under Swaraj. It will go hard with us, if we let the real criminals understand that they will be set free or be very much better treated when Swaraj is established. Even in reformatories by which I would like to replace every jail under Swaraj, discipline will be exacted. Therefore we really retard the advent of Swaraj if we encourage indiscipline. Indeed the swift programme of Swaraj has been conceived on the supposition that we being a cultured people are capable of evolving high discipline within a short time.

Indeed whilst on the one hand civil disobedience authorises disobedience of unjust laws or unmoral laws of a state which one seeks to overthrow, it requires meek and willing submission to the penalty of disobedience and therefore cheerful acceptance of the jail discipline and its attendant hardships.

It is now therefore clear that a civil resister's resistance ceases and his obedience is resumed as soon as he is under confinement he claims no privileges because of the civility of his disobedience. Inside the jail by his exemplary conduct he reforms even the criminals surrounding him, he softens the hearts of jailors and others in authority. Such meek behaviour springing from strength and knowledge ultimately dissolves the tyranny of the tyrant. It is for this reason that I claim that voluntary suffering is the quickest and the best remedy for the removal of abuses and injustices.

It is now manifest that shouts of Bande Mataram or any other in breach of jail discipline are unlawful for a non-co-operator to indulge in. It is equally unlawful for him to commit a stealthy breach of jail regulations. A non-co-operator will do nothing to demoralise his fellow prisoners. The only occasion when he can openly disobey jail regulations or hungerstrike is when an attempt is made to humiliate him or when the warders themselves break, as they often do, the rules for the comfort of prisoners or when food that is unfit for human consumption is issued as it often is. A case for civil disobedience also arises when there is interference with any obligatory religious practice.—"Young India."

AN UNREGISTERED NEWSPAPER.

We have already referred in our last issue to says "Young India" to the forfeiture of the security of the *Independent*. Upon the security being forfeited Mr. Mahadeo Desai, nothing daunted began to issue a hand written copies of the *Independent*. He was able to multiply these copies by means of the ordinary multiplying process. Being a novelty it became popular and fancy prices were paid for it. We are sure that our readers will enjoy this novel newspaper, though we cannot give them the pleasure which the readers of the original must have derived. When Civil Disobedience was started in connection with the Rowlatt Act a similar attempt was made in Bombay. But the Government of Bombay, we understand, was advised that a written newspaper could not be described as a newspaper whose publication was punishable in law. But the U.P. Government wanted to punish Mr. Mahadeo Desai's effrontery. Therefore he has been tried under section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and Section 117 Indian Penal Code. He has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. We hope that the experiment of publishing a hand-written newspaper will be continued by an unbroken line of editors and the publication will not be suspended for want of men to run the risk of being imprisoned.

"I change, but I cannot die."

The INDEPENDENT.

Edited by Mahadeo Desai.

IRISH SETTLEMENT.

LORD MORLEY IN THE LORDS.

The following is the full text of Lord Morley's speech in support of the Irish Treaty in the House of Lords on the 14th December:—

I rise to move an address in reply to his Majesty's gracious Speech this morning. There is one paragraph in his Majesty's Speech in which he says that it was with heartfelt joy that he received the intelligence of this agreement. I am sure that all, even those who do not favour the agreement, will feel that his Majesty, in using those words, is declaring a feeling that is shared by enormous numbers of people in England and in Ireland. (Cheers). Heartfelt joy! I do not envy any Englishman or Irishman who reads those words without deep feeling. (Hear, hear). They are not official. They represent the feeling in his Majesty's own mind when he makes this speech to your Lordships. I do not think that anybody in the House will demur to the last sentence of the Address which I now venture to move in reply to his Majesty's gracious Speech, where mention is made of the reconciliation between Great Britain and Ireland, to which his Majesty's own action has materially contributed. (Cheers). We all feel that, in making that declaration, the King has been moved by that gift of sympathetic imagination which, along with acute observation, must be regarded not only as a graceful ornament in the Royal character, but also as an essential in the head of a great and powerful State. (Cheers).

I understand that the other day, when the King was parting company with his Privy Councillors—I hope it is not wrong in me to refer to it here—he said in conversation with the Prime Minister that he recalled, some years ago, when the cause of Home Rule happened to have received one of its many repulses, that I ventured to observe to his Majesty, "Well, Sir, do not let us be too sure that your Majesty will not some day perhaps sooner or later receive Home Rule proposals from Conservative Ministers." That forecast seems to have been thought by some to have been a miraculous and marvellous vision. I do not think it is marvellous at all. (Cheers). The event has shown that it was a probable occurrence.

"HUMILIATION" OR "PRIDE."

I understand that there may be amendments moved to my motion. I shall take care myself in the short time which I venture to adress your Lordships not to use any words of a provocative character. It has been said that this is "abject humiliation"; those two words have been used. (Lord Carson.—"Not for you.") Those who are called "Die-hards" will take that view. I have no fault to find with a Die-hard as such. Indeed, I rather think that I myself, outside Ireland, am a humble member of the Die-hard persuasion. (Laughter). I cannot see any trace of humiliation in it. The good wishes of the whole world, almost an unparalled phenomenon, go out to us in this movement.

Let me ask another question. The alternative to humiliation is pride. I wonder whether anybody, any Englishman, any citizen of Great Britain, can look back upon the Government of Ireland by Great Britain as an object of pride. Surely, so far from being that, it is the misrule of Ireland by our country that has been a catch-word for an age or more. A great nation ought to have a good conscience. I submit that as a proposition, and I then ask, Can anybody defend the proposition that the Government of Ireland all these years has been such as the political conscience can approve? I think not.

THE CANADIAN EXAMPLE.

Men who have lived long have one privilege among a few of being allowed to tell over again old stories. I am certainly not going to take up your time with the old story of the Home Rule proposals within the last 30 years, but I would remind your lordships that the first mention of an alteration in the system of Irish Government was the suggestion made by the Irish Viceroy of that day, Lord Carnarvon, whom Lord Salisbury, then in his first Administration, had made Viceroy of Ireland. I earnestly commend to those who are inclined to take too short a party view on this side or the other the words which Lord Carnarvon then used. He said that he had been looking through the Coercion Acts, and had been astonished to find that since 1847, with some very short intervals hardly worth mentioning, Ireland had lived under exceptional and coercive legislation. It is rather astonishing a Viceroy should go to Ireland whom that should have astonished so much. It was a cardinal element in the records of our dealing with Ireland all that time that it was by special and coercive legislation. Then Lord Carnarvon went on to say, speaking in the name of his Conservative colleagues, that he had recently been to Canada where English, Scotch, and Irish citizens were in subjection to the law of the land, and that he did not despair. On the contrary, he thought he saw there an example of the system which might lead to the better settlement of Ireland. Your lordships will observe that in the middle of July, 1885, the Irish Viceroy, speaking for his colleagues, said that he looked in the direction of the Canadian system and not to the system of coercion. I expect that speech has been long forgotten by most, but it was the begining of an effective movement towards changing a system of which I hope we are to-day about to see the end. (Hear, hear).

What does it all mean? Let us look at the history of Ireland, the history of this chronic Government by coercion. What does it mean? It was the naked Government of another kingdom by irresponsible force—irresponsible, that is to say, as regards those whom this system was to affect. Coercion laws were passed and were smoothly described as being for the protection of life and property and the respect for ordinary law and so on. All these methods proved an ugly failure. At this point I would remind your lordships of this other fact that the old strong system of Government by exceptional laws was never carried out. Conservatives are very often fond of recalling this. When Mr. Balfour was Irish Secretary for five years I do not wish to say a word as to the administration of those days, but do let us note this when we talk of Great Britain governing Ireland—Mr. Balfour himself after following the ordinary practice of coercion laws for five years came back, became head of a Government, and with his Government was immediately turned out instead of being received with gratitude. The whole system of Government was changed and left to a Liberal successor. That is only an instance. Then there was Lord Spencer, who was not Conservative, but a strong Liberal. Lord Spencer administered these exceptional laws with enormous success, and Ireland was superficially quiet when he left. He failed with a renewal of coercion, and the continuance of that system of Government with which he had been so closely concerned was no longer possible. He then joined Mr. Gladstone.

MR. GLADSTONE'S POLICY.

Mr. Gladstone ran through many years of labour, toil, and sacrifice in order to effect a permanent change of policy. Great fault is often found with the present Prime Minister because he has secured a Coalition. But I would remind your lordships that after Mr. Gladstone himself had become an advocate and a champion of a new system of Government in Ireland his first view and his first action was to secure a Coalition, and he was often proud in referring to it in later days. He made a communication to Lord Salisbury, then Prime Minister, and assured him that if he felt it his duty to propose plans for improvement in Ireland, he would find from himself (Mr. Gladstone) no opposition, but, on the contrary, as much strong support as he could reasonably give. I hope your lordships will remember this when all this nonsense—if I may use the word without disrespect—is talked to-day. Coalition was Mr. Gladstone's first prolonged idea. What would have happened if that Coalition had taken place then it is idle to speculate. We cannot tell.

The General Election of the year 1885 was one of the greatest surprises of political history. It was the first time, when by an electoral rearrangement and redistribution of seats and so forth, there was any attempt to get the real opinion of the Irish population. What happened Out of 89 contests in Ireland, Mr. Parnell's men carried 85 by overwhelming majorities, some as large as 6,000. I submit that no more conclusive and effective repudiation of the Government of Ireland was ever made than was made by the election of 1885. Whether you counted votes, or seats, or forces, of which, perhaps, my noble friend Lord Dunraven will tell us more by and by, not only in the South and West, but even in the great landlord districts the result was the same. The Land Acts had made no impresion. The Rent Act had done no good. There was no single redeeming point that you could find on behalf of that system of Government. You could find no means of testing the feeling of Ireland, and even Ulster, which had returned eight or nine Liberals, now sent them all off and would not have a single Liberal there. The Catholic voter went to the election with the Orange card and *vice versa*. Now let us see where we are. Does anybody suppose that if there was an election on the same suffrage and distribution the verdict would be different. I confess that from all I have heard of Ireland and from all I knew of it when I was there officially, I cannot imagine that it would be so. Of course, it must not be forgotten that we had the enormous influence of Mr. Gladstone and his endless power of industry given to a cause in which he had no personal interest at that time.

SAVING GREAT BRITAIN.

Let us not forget that, but just as I am for recognition of his splendid powers, I am unwilling, and I hope that many, at all events, of your lordships will be unwilling, not to do justice to the present Prime Minister, because I feel from my observation and knowledge of Ireland that if the present Prime Minister had not made up his own mind upon a national policy and then carried it on with a perseverance, courage, and tenacity which are beyond all praise—I feel that by the work which he did and his colleagues did, they saved Great Britain and Ireland from a formidable and irreparable disaster. I submit that as an opinion of my own, whatever it may be worth, for your lordships' consideration. After all, what we want is to know the result. For my hopeful. I know very well that the work in one sense is only just beginning. I will not say only just beginning, because the effective thing is done—namely, the reconciliation of the minds of the British and Irish peoples. See what has happened. In Ulster two or three days ago Sir James Craig, who is the leader of the Government of Northern Ireland, used these words, and they really deserve the attention of the House in the consideration of some Irish views which they may hear. He said:—

"I am not myself dissatisfied at the moment with the Conference, but——" I am afraid we must all degree with him here whether we like the Agreement or repudiate it—

"there are dark clouds and great difficulties. I believe that the first will be swept away and that the second will be surmounted."

That, as the last declaration which we have from the North of Ireland, makes us sanguine that the time will come when they will meet and work with their fellow-Irishmen in the South and West of Ireland. We shall hear what Lord Dunraven has to say on that. This Agreement, and all that depends upon it, and all the measures to carry it further in the way of good machinery, will all depend upon the continuance both in Great Britain and in Ireland of that same spirit that marks to-day as one of the historic, memorable, and most spacious movements in our Imperial history. (Cheers).

MADRAS POLICE UNION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 3.

At a meeting of the Madras Police Union, held last evening, to consider the Police Commissioner's suggestions regarding the desirability of opening the Co-operative society for the benefit of men in the City Police Force, and also to consider other things such as an increase of pay and conditions of service. A number of men detailed at length the alleged hard conditions and it was ultimately decided that no policemen or head constables were to receive their pay. The President, Ibrahim Khan Saheb, asked them if any resolutions was placed or threats used, he should be informed of it at once, and on this he would take necessary steps even if it necessitated a strike.

JAIN SAMMELAN.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MAHATMAJI

(By our Special Representative.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 1.

A public meeting of the leading members of all sects of Jain's was held in the hall of the Gujrat Manavidyalaya on the 29th December, Muni Shri Jinavijayaji, the learned Jain scholar presiding. The president reviewed the activities of Jains in the political field since the time of Mahavira to the fall of Mughal Empire. He deplored that owing to the political aloofness of Jains the Nagarsheta of Ahmedabad who was from the times of Mahomedan rulers, the first man of Gujarat remained in the background at the sessions of the Congress, otherwise it would have been quite proper and natural that he should have given reception to the delegates of the Congress from all parts of the country. Muni Shri pointed out that there was a class amongst Jains in Rajputana who never took to business simply to preserve the hereditary instinct of political statesmanship. He appealed to the Jains to join the present N. C. O. movement and give their share ungrudingly. The following resolutions were then unanimously passed.

This meeting of Jains offers its heartiest congratulations to Mahatma Gandhiji for having advanced the cause of Jain religion by way of making its main teaching—"Ahimsa" (non-violence) the only guiding principle in the movement for the attainment of Swarajya for India, and earnestly requests Jains to contribute their quota to all the activities of the National Congress that are conducive to the well-being of our country and religion.

This meeting insists that it is the duty of all sects of Jains—Swetambar, Digambar, Sthanakwasis followers as they are of the same Lord Mahavira—to do everything in their power for the preservation and spread of Jain religion, and that looking to the present day precarious condition of Jain religion it is incumbent on all those responsible for the well-being of the community and religion to try to shorten the gulf of differences and to strive for practical unity by promoting good-will, love and sympathy amongst themselves.

This meeting earnestly prays Jain Sadhus to render their utmost service to the movement for the attainment of Swarajya by way of constantly preaching and advocating various activities conducive to the self-purification of the whole country such as Swadeshi, total prohibition, removal of untouchability, etc., etc.

This meeting deplores the harrassments to which the Jains are subjected in connection with their sacred places—Girnar and Shatrunjaya by Nawab Saheb of Junagadh and the Thalsare Saheb of Palitana respectively and requests them to assuage the wounded feeling of Jainas by adopting a liberal, just and humane policy consistent with the glorious traditions of past Indian rulers like Shivaji, Pratap, Akbar and Jehangir.

IS IT STRICT NEUTRALITY?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Times without number we have been assured by interested organs that Great Britain has been observing strict neutrality in respect of the Turco-Greek War. And yet news has often leaked out.

(1) How British Aeroplanes reached Greece safely!

(2) How British Officers happened to be with Greek troops!

(3) And how under the eye of British men of war Greek cruisers bombarded Turkish coasts on the Black Sea!

And yet we have been assured of British neutrality in this war. Today we have a cable from London to say, that Greece can get a loan of fifteen million sterling in London! The Turco-Greek war is not yet over. Both sides want money. Moslems in India have hardly remitted seventy thousand pounds during the last two months! And here, Greece can get 15 million pounds as a Loan from Great Britain! Will this not help Greece to prolong the campaign? Does this mean strict neutrality? Let the Government answer. There are some people amongst us, who take Government communiques as gospel truths! For their information, let me give two quotations from the October and November issues of the "Review of Reviews":—Greece and Turkey:—

"The sinews of war were, apparently, supplied to Greece from British sources, and if the stories current in Constantinople as to the terms, both of their supply and of their expenditure, are to be accepted, the transaction was one of the least exhilarating in a long series of such. *The attitude of our Government has been decidedly ambiguous*" !!!

Writing under the heading the "Near East," the "Review of Reviews" says:—

"Because of its effect on the whole Moslem world, it is of the first importance that *the ambiguous relations between the British Government and Greece* should be cleared up, and the disastrous tangle of the Balkans to that extent straightened out."

We know, that the "Review of Reviews" is not a pro-Turkish or an anti-Government Journal; and yet its criticisms in respect of Turkey and Greece are clear and cogent, and indeed very saddening to the Moslem world. How is the Government of India going to explain the neutral attitude of the British Foreign Office in respect of the proffered Loan to Greece? How long is Lord Curzon to be allowed to meddle and muddle in this unwise fashion?—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA

NINE MONTHS' SENTENCE FOR BLASPHEMY.

DRAMATIC INTERRUPTION IN THE COURT.

There was a dramatic incident at the Old Bailey on Dec. 9 at the close of the second trial of John William Gott (55), described as an editor, for blasphemy in pamphlets called "The Rib Tickler" and "God and Gott." When the accused was first tried the Jury disagreed. Subsequently Gott was found guilty and recommended to mercy on the ground that he did not realise the gravity of the offence he had committed.

Mr. Justice Avory: Perhaps you had better hear a little more about him and you will modify that recommendation

Inspector Elphick said Gott was considered to be an Atheist of the worst type. He was first convicted and fined five shillings at Leeds for selling literature and probably causing an obstruction. In 1911 he was sentenced to four months' hard labour at Leeds for publishing a blasphemous libel. In November, 1916, he was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour at Birkenhead Police Court for selling a profane book. In July, 1917 he was sentenced to six week's hard labour at Birmingham for publishing a blasphemous libel. In July, 1918, at Westminister Police Court he was fined £28, or two months' imprisonment, for exhibiting a poster similar to that he was carrying on the occasion of the present offence.

The poster was produced in court, and showed the prisoner in convict dress, and stated: "The Rib Tickler, price twopence; fifty-nine questions for the Rev. Horatio Bottomley, M.P., and other star turns in the parson business; will they tackle them?"

The witness, continuing, said that on February 28 of this year prisoner was sentenced to six months' imprisonment at Birmingham for sending obscene books through the post, and publishing a blasphemous libel.

Mr. Justice Avory, in passing sentence, said "You appear determined to defy the law. You have previously been warned on several occasions, not only in regard to this offence, but also with regard to another offence equally shocking to the general feeling of the community—that is the publication of obscene matter. You must now go to prison with hard labour for nine months."

A man at the back of the Court immediately called out, "Seventy times seven."

The Judge ordered him to be brought forward. He gave his name as Edward Leggatt, a trades union official and organiser of the Vehicle Workers' Union, of Forest Gate.

The Judge asked him what he meant by saying "Seventy times seven," and Leggatt replied "I mean, Love thine enemy and forgive him seventy times seven."

The Judge: Who is the enemy that you suggest should be forgiven seventy times seven?

Leggatt: Those who prosecuted Mr. Gott.

The Judge: Why?

Leggatt: They should carry out what they profess to believe in.

The Judge: How do you know they will not forgive him?

Leggatt: I don't know. I am only suggesting it to them.

The Judge (severely): You have been guilty of gross contempt of Court in making that exclamation, and I fine you £5 for it.

Leggatt: If I have not got the money what is the alternative?

The Judge: You will go to prison.

Leggat: It is the first time.—"Manchester Guardian."

NASIK MUNICIPALITY.

PRESIDENT COMPELLED TO RESIGN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, Jan. 2.

Readers of the "Chronicle" are aware of the circumstances that had led up to a complete deadlock in municipal affairs at Nasik since July last. Attempts were made to coerce the Municipal Commissioners and make them co-operate against their will, with a President who proved to be recalcitant and defiant. The Municipal Committee, of course, refused to pay heed to these attempts and persisted in their attitude of complete Non-Cooperation with Mr. Oka, the unpopular President. Mr. Mountford, Commissioner Central Division, paid a visit to this city towards the close of last month and held a conference with the Municipal Commissioners with a view to persuade them, if he could, I believe, to resign their seats and seek re-election. The Municipal Commissioners who were quite sure of their own position in the city and among the ratepayers, readily consented to the proposal provided also that Mr. Mountford could guarantee that Mr. Oka would be sent away, if they came back to the Municipality at the bye-elections. The Collector of Nasik was absent—discreetly I hope—from the Conference. Mr. Mountford, however, when he realized the true state of affairs, seems to have thought it better to ask Mr. Oka to resign straightway rather than accept a challenge, which if proved successful, might still further lower the prestige of Government. So, Mr. Oka has resigned his presidentship at last and the Municipal Committee will be meeting in a day or two to elect for its new President one who possesses their confidence.

LATE MR. J. L. GROSSMITH.

We regret to report the death in mail week at his residence, The Grange, Bickley, Kent, of Mr. John Lipscomb Grossmith. Chairman of J. Grossmith & Son Ltd., perfumers, 29, Newgate Street, London, E.C. 1, aged seventy-eight. Mr. Grossmith was the son of the late Mr. John Grossmith, who founded the business in 1835. At the Great Exhibition of 1851 Mr. Grossmith, senior, was the only English maker who received the award of a medal for perfumery. Mr. Grossmith's early years were spent in part at Banstead, where his father distilled lavender and peppermint, and subsequently at Grasse and in South Africa. He eventually returned home to take control of the business, which in 1919 was converted into a limited liability company, with Mr. Grossmith and his son, Mr. Stanley Grossmith, on the board of directors. Mr. Grossmith was for several years a member of the Corporation of the City of London and a deputy for the Ward of Farringdon Within; he retired about twelve months ago. The funeral took place, amid many manifestations of esteem, at St. Luke's Cemetery, Bickley, on November 22. Among those present were the Lord Mayor of London, members of the City Council, and departmental managers and other representatives of J. Grossmith & Son, Ltd.

SILVER MARKET.

WHAT ARE FLUCTUATIONS DUE TO?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Recd. 12.30 p.m., Jan 3.

Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmids' annual circular contains interesting comments on the silver question. It states that the failure of the Banque Industriells de Chine was largely responsible for buying by China during the second half year and was a very important factor in the market. It was due to this fact that silver was over forty pence per ounce this autumn. Heavy buying on China account and large continental sales were the features of the market. Fluctuations of the Continental, Eastern and American exchanges brought most of the uncertainty into the market.

The production of the United States is reported to have decreased.

The amount purchased under the Pittman Act is estimated at eighty-five million ounces, and, as the total amount to be replaced under the Act is two hundred and seven millions, it is clear that at the present rate of production, it will be some years before the operation is complete.

Should a large supply of continental silver continue, there is little reason to anticipate important recovery till the export trade of India and China materially improves. No purchases have been made on account of any Governments except the Netherlands.

The British and Continental Governments, owing to the demonetisation of silver and gold coinage, having large quantities to sell, the demand for industries shows decrease, has been more marked in view of the high prices obtained last year for the manufactured goods and old plate.

GREEK MINISTERS FOR CANNES.

TO ATTEND NEAR EAST CONFERENCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Recd. 12.30 p.m., Jan. 3.

It is expected that the Greek Premier, M. Gounaris, and the Foreign Minister, M. Baltazzi, will proceed to Cannes from Rome, where they are conferring with the Italian ministers, and subsequently attend the Near East conference in a consultative capacity.

NEW YEAR'S TRADE PROSPECTS.

CRISIS RECEDING ON ALL SIDES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Recd. 12.30 p.m., Jan. 3.

A Havas message from Paris says that according to papers which express their views on the New Year's prospects, trade crisis is receding on all sides, the momentum taken lately by the iron and steel industry being especially noticeable. Some apprehension, however, is expressed concerning the next wheat crop, owing to the drought's having impeded autumnal tillages.

TATA PUBLICITY CORPORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With regard to the shareholders' meeting of the Tata Publicity Corporation though I am not one to believe what a recently dismissed employee tells me, I would like to ask the directors the following questions:—

Are the first class P. and O. passages both ways and salaries of the highly-paid staff of experts brought out last year from England before any plant was purchased or an office prepared for them to work at, (and who are now gradually being sent back to England) among the necessary organisation expenses" by which the chairman accounts for a part of the big losses?

Is it not a fact that the Company's magazines' advertising has steadily decreased as is evident to any reader of the papers since the new management from England took charge?

Has anything been done by the management to save the situation?

Will the Directors tell the shareholders if the Managing Director has severed his connection with the Company, or has he been dismissed?

I think the shareholders have a right to ask for a reply to these questions?—Yours, etc.,

"SHAREHOLDER."

RUSSIAN FAMINE HORROR.

IS IT TRUE?

(By Sir PHILIP GIBBS.)

A hundred times since I have come back from Russia people have asked me "Is it true—about the famine?"

There seems still to be a general doubt as to the truth of the famine reports. Indeed one newspaper has gone so far as to deny the existence of the tragedy altogether and to put down the "rumours" to a lying propaganda from Bolshevik sources designs to save the Soviet Republic at the expense of foreign charity.

It is indeed incredible if not absolutely certain, that in this year of grace and "civilisation," many millions of people should be threatened with death by starvation, and that the rest of the human family should not go to their rescue but leave them carelessly to their doom, apart from a few efforts of private charity and the philanthropy of a few societies, helpless before the immensity of such suffering.

I wish I could say the famine were not true. That would be the best news, and would ease many consciences, and would give an extra touch of sweetness to the Christmas feast to which the lucky people of life will sit down with their children.

But to me the spirit of Christmas will be spoilt by the thought of men and women I saw in Russia who had in their store cupboards just food enough for a day or two, or a week or two, and then no hope of more; or not even food for a day or two, but just nothing at all, no crust or crumb, between them and the death that was creeping closer, slowly, too slowly, but surely enough. People ask me "How many millions will die?" How can I tell? I do not know the measure of the endurance of those Russian peasants who can like on very little, nor the exact rate at which typhus is claiming its victims before hunger kills, nor the exact amount of food which somehow or other will reach some of them, by sleigh over the frozen fields, from British and American relief workers, or from Soviet sources. It took sixty days, I think, for an Irish hunger striker to die, though he put no food to his lips all that time. It may take ten times sixty days for a Russian peasant to die, if he eats some powdered leaves, or a bluish clay which he digs from a hillside, or some rotten cabbage stalks, which was all I saw in some of their cottages.

There are twenty-five million people in the region that was blasted by the drought, and it would be false, a dreadful exaggeration, to say, as I believe has been said, that all those millions will die of hunger. That would be one-sixth of the entire population of Russia and would be the cause of such a plague that all Europe would die soon afterwards. It is not as bad as that. Out of those twenty-five million some have enough to eat (none too much) many have almost enough to eat, others have just enough for life, and the remaining millions —Nansen says ten millions, and I can give no guess—have not enough for more than lingering death. Some of those I saw must now be dead.

WAITING FOR DEATH.

In one house in a little Russian village beyond the Volga I saw a family waiting for death, and they had not long to wait. They had no bread, no leaves, no cabbage stalks, no bluish clay which is dug out of a hill called Betarjisk and sold for human food. The father raised himself a little from a wooden settle. He was bleeding from the mouth and was a living skeleton with yellow skin drawn tightly over visible bones. The mother lay in the bed above the stove where most peasants sleep. A fourteen year old daughter lay by her side, and they had their arms about each other, and were dying. At the end of the room in the window seat a handsome lad sat in his rags. He was nearly dead, with strange strange staring eyes that looked into the next world. It was very quiet in the room. The father whispered a few words but they could hardly be heard. Once the mother moaned. The boy and girl made no sound at all. Death stood at the threshold.

The neighbours could not help. I knew why, when I went into their own homes, cottage by cottage. Some of them had a little food. They showed it to me. An old woman lifted up a small wooden bowl with a handful of chopped up leaves. That was the best she had, and she wept when she showed me. A tall peasant, handsome, broad shouldered, a great man, but so weak that he had to hold on to a chair when he stood, showed us half a loaf of bread, made of straw and leaves, and filth. His wife was there, and a little daughter, with big eyes in a white flower-like face. The man spoke some words in Russian, which a comrade of mine translated.

"We have nothing left but this. We cannot save ourselves."

A woman dragged me into the cottage. She seemed a little mad. A child was there in a ragged shirt, and she stripped it naked and showed me its swollen stomach. It is strange that children are swollen like that when they are starved to death!

"EVERYONE STARVING HERE."

"Everyone is starving here," said a peasant in another house. "Some are nearer death than others." He was the representative of the local soviet, an important man in the village. He had a cow which had given his family milk. Now he was going to kill it, because there was no fodder. He would send the meat to the market (Moscow is full of meat just now, because of other peasants killing other's cows) and he would buy some bread—perhaps some potatoes. That would last a few weeks. After that—he shrugged his shoulders. I had an interpreter who told me what he said. That shrug of the shoulders was not translated.

A girl smiled and went, smiled and wept She was a typical peasant girl of the Volga, with a broad face and eyes set rather far apart. She spoke to me several times, but other people were speaking, and the interpreter could not keep pace.

"What does she say?" I asked.

"She says her little baby is dying."

I was a stranger in these villages and had come over the snowfields in carriage with two lean horses. The news of my coming spread about. They thought I might help them, and God knows I could not, except by words I now write. In the cottages where I stood other people came in crossing themselves at the doorway, in the old Russian habit. They came to tell of their own famine, to plead for their children. One woman caught hold of my wrist, tried to drag me away. I could not understand her. She was fierce in her desperate desire to take me somewhere. She, too, had a dying child, as I found There was nothing I could do to save it, or any of them. Weakly, I offered them money—that Russian paper money which is almost worthless. In these villages it seemed quite worthless. They could buy nothing with it. Nobody had anything to sell. The nearest market was away across the snow, and nothing much there. Money could not help here.

They seemed already dead, those villages, when we drove through the gateways of high stockades which surround them all. Hardly a living soul stirred, though now and then I saw the white faces of children staring out between the wooden shutters.

ICE BARS THE WAY.

I vow I do not know how any of the people in those villages can still remain alive. I could discover no possible way in which they could get food, no earthly chance of rescue. Some of the children were getting a meal a day from the American Relief, but in one village only 40 out of 350, and in others about the same proportion. The others were starving, and their parents had nothing. Yet I hesitate to say that all of them are dying or will soon be dead. It is possible, though most unlikely from all the facts I could get, that a few potatoes or some rations of bread, or flour will reach them from the Central Government. Here and there up the Volga were barges laden with potatoes sent from Government supplies. But the Volga was freezing up when I left, the landing stages were taken in. My boat was the last between Kazan and Simbirsk. The potatoes were already rotting, because the only way of transport was by sledge, and the horses were dropping dead for lack of fodder. Perhaps some of these peasants have little hidden hoards which may keep them alive. Perhaps others will get to the markets of Kazan, Saratoff and Samara and struggle back for hundreds of versus with a little store of provisions bought by the batter of sheep-skins or furs. Perhaps in lucky or accidental days, of which I have no idea, some of them will get hold of something to eat. I don't know how. I cannot guess how, and everything that I saw and heard seems to make such hopes fantastic but I do not want to paint too black a picture, or to exaggerate the inevitable mortality, and I, too, like the people who ask me "Is it true—this Famine?" have a strange incredulity, an instinctive refusal to believe that there is no hope at all for millions of brave, kindly, patient, splendid folk whom I learned to love, as all men do who know them, even in the short time I passed among them. One's mind recoils from so horrible a vision.

There are people even in Russia—in Moscow to which much food comes—who doubt the truth of the famine. That is astounding to me, for at the very frontier, and along all the railway lines, and in every station, there has been for months a flowing tide, with many tributaries, of human misery, in escape from the hunger haunted regions.

THE FLIGHT FROM HUNGER.

People do not leave their homes and villages because of imaginary fears. Peasant folk with the family instinct strong-rooted in their hearts, kindly folk as I found them all, do not abandon their offspring—22,000 from Ufa, 28,000 from Samara, thousands from every district in the country of the great Hunger—with light hearts and carelessness. In homes for those abandoned children I saw the great measure of all this misery, and could guess a little of the anguish which had led to the desertion. The children in these homes get a little food now, mostly from British and American Relief societies, but half naked, for the most part, without blankets, on bare boards, their grey faces, and sunken eyes, so old-looking, so monkey-like, and their little withered bodies, told the history of the famine from which they had escaped. At least a chance of escape, though typhus, dysentery, and weakeness with all its ailments takes toll of them in places without food, clothes, beds, medicines. In Petrograd I saw the Refugees Camp, to which so many had struggled across Russia. "The End of the Journey" I call it in my own mind, and it remains a hideous memory, of long bare barrack rooms, of damp, dungeon-like rooms, where families lay upon the boards, with their vermin, without other heat than that of their own bodies, though it was 20 below zero in Petrograd, and with thin rations from the Government enough to keep the flame of life alight, but dimly burning in fever-wasted bodies, until burnt out among the weakest of them. I saw their two days' dead in the Morgue, a roomful of bodies, a rubbish-heap of death. The end of the journey!

RELIEF SCHEMES AT WORK.

British and American Relief is doing something to rescue the children at least and it is worth doing, though it is not yet more than enough to touch the surface of all this human distress. The British workers of "Save the Children Fund" aim at feeding 250,000 children. When I left Russia they were actually feeding 60,000. The American, with bigger resources, hope to feed one million children. They were actually feeding 200,000. The Quakers are feeding something like 40,000. But there are at least six million children in dire need of food in the famine country, and more in other parts of Russia badly in want. The difficulties of rescue are enormous now, because the Volga has frozen and the only way of transport from the railways is by sleigh caravans across the snow fields. For that horses are needed, 3,700 in the Tartar Republic alone—and horses are dropping dead for lack of fodder.

Fortunately both the British and American Relief Administrations have pushed out as many supplies as possible to outlying districts, and the "Save the Children" people working at Saratoff under Nansen's Agreement have been successful and enterprising in this way. The American Relief Administration has also established big depots as far east as Ufa, Orenburg and Tsaritsin and has sent supplies to many village centres. To those people at home who are anxious about the safe delivery of this food to the starving children and who are suspicious that any charity to which they may be moved will be diverted to the use of Soviet officials or Red Soldiers—the idea was strong in England when I left—I can give absolute assurances from my own observation and from reports I have received from relief workers in all parts of the famine area. Now and then a few cases or a few tins of food are stolen. That is inevitable in the process of unloading in the darkness of station yards or river wharves by men who are under fed and who have starvation in their own homes. But there are few instances of this kind and the Soviet Government has to pay for every loss of the kind. At least according to the contract the Americans have made —and they are takings no risks.

People stirred by compassion for Russian children, the victims of immense disaster, not guilty of blood, or cruelty, or subversive doctrines, but as innocent and lovely—for they are beautiful—these Russian children—as any in the world who sit at well spread tables, need not fear that their gifts will go to make Soviet leaders sleek and fat or to inflame the ferocity of the Red Army, which as a matter of fact looks pinched and blue, made up of narrow chested boys in man size overcoats.

INTERNATIONAL EFFORT NEEDED.

Although I am convinced that Russia can only be saved by great international effort, securing full guarantees from the Soviet Republic in return for aid, I would cut off my right hand rather than discourage all this energy of relief work, all appeals to private charity, all the zeal, the adventure, the untiring fight for the rescue of starving children which I have been seeing here in Russia among the Americans, the Quakers, and our few British workers. Hundreds of thousands of children are being saved from certain death and they are worth saving, though others perish. I have been among them and have seen their joy, and one knows then that the work is worth while.

The British workers are few—there are only four I believe in the whole of the Saratoff province, and they depend more on Russian assistance, but they also are doing their job with zeal and enthusiasm. It is a job worth doing, and if I had my way I would lay down my pen to join them, so that every hour's work might help to save more children from the hunger-death. —The "Review of Reviews."

THE PRIME MINISTER.

IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS.

BY REGINALD BERKELEY.

". . . And which of us," he said, smiling at me over the breakfast table, "which of us do you wish to see?"

I murmured that I did not understand —er. . . .

"Your editor," he explained drily, "has been good enough to find in me a second Jekyll and Hyde. Very well. With which of us do you wish to talk—Lloyd Jekyll or Hyde George?"

"Which," I asked cautiously, "is which?"

"Both," he replied, "are Me. Your editor misconceives the situation. He attributes all my political mistakes and failures to Hyde; and the successes I attain to Jekyll. But the truth is that between them they have always pulled me this way and that; and most of my actions are a compromise between their conflicting injunctions. Hyde is still the little, shrewd attorney, who sharpened his wits from morning to night that Jekyll might have his opportunity. Jekyll is still the idealist who dreamt in his youth of Welsh Home Rule; who upheld the Boers in his middle age because of the nobility of their struggle against overhelming odds; and now in the fullness of maturity has conferred upon Ireland the freedom she has sought for centuries."

"But——" I interjected.

He waved me aside. An inspiration had mastered him.

"The clouds of despair," he chanted, "were gathered over our heads. They menaced our security, they threatened our national safety. No avenue of peace had been left unexplored. . . . The helmsman stands stark and firm on the crosstrees. The ship of State lurches perilously on the ocean. The captain cons the passage with anxious eyes, the binnacle clasped in his hand, his belaying-pin beside him. Mountainous billows towers above us. The houd is dark. The time is night. Shipwreck, despite all our efforts, appears inevitable. . . . But faith, like a little child, steals in with the dawn; and the splendour of the sunlight bursting upon the immemorial hills, floods the valleys with limpid rapture and bathes all nature in joy unspeakable. The sheepfrolic around the homestead. The housewife plies her needle with diligent care. And the ship of State, with its lonely pilot, worn but trumphant on the firecastle, glides in safety into the appointed harbour. . . . Take courage, therefore, and abide the event——"

"I am not," I protested, "I am not a public meeting," but he ignored me.

"The tempest," he continued, "the tempest will abate; the watchers will come down upon the shore with gladness in their hearts; and the golden glory of my native hills will shine in the souls of men, leading them upward and ever toward the light."

A galvanic sweep of the arms brought this whirlwind of speech to a conclusion. A dish of eggs and bacon abruptly clattered on the floor. He pushed the muffins towards me and refilled his teacup.

"Hyde has been trying to persuade me for some time," he began, leaning forward confidentially, "to go to the country on the Irish question with a stronger rallying cry than 'Conquer!' and 'Search and Destroy' even than the 'Knock-out' and the 'Bulging Kaiser!' and I have been quite easy. You see, I have been negotiations on the question of allegiance. From the point of view of expediency there was a lot to be said for it. It might have swept the country. But Jekyll refused. I think he was right.

"All the same, Hyde's a shrewd fellow. He sees in a flash what can be turned to good account. He prides himself on knowing what the public wants; and he makes me give it to them. My speech just now, for instance, would have been immensely successful in the House of Commons. . . . It—er—it didn't seem to appeal to you."

"It reminded me," I replied, "if I may say so without offence, of your Christmas message to the Lloyd George Liberal Magazine."

"Ah!" he exclaimed, "another of Hyde's activities. You read the magazine, then?"

"Not often," I answered.

"I am afraid," he said, "I am afraid you found my message wanting in literary flavour."

"On the contrary, I should say its flavour was almost too pronounced."

He smiled ruefully.

"Well," he said, "you may be right—though personally I thought one or two passages rather fine. But, of course, Hyde. . . . the truth is, the fellow has an unerring nose for political rubbish-heaps; and he's always bringing home the most revolting garbage and fathering it on to me on the plea that it's what the public wants. And the worst of it is, he's right. The public like that kind of thing."

"Not the intelligent public," I remonstrated.

"I don't know what you mean by that. If you mean the intelligentsia, they don't count politically. . . . Suppose my Government fell, what would happen? There'd be a General Election—in which I'm afraid Hyde George would come to the front—which I might lose. Another Government would replace me—perhaps Edward Grey and Bob Cecil. And then? One of two things. Either they'd carry on in the same quiet, undistinguished and often shifty manner, as I do, balancing one interest against another, and being satisfied with the occasional inch of progress that one makes from time to time; or they'd launch out in an ambitious way, and the conflicting interests of modern society would crush them in six months."

"Surely," I said, "government in accordance with principle——"

"The fundamental principle of Government," he interrupted, "is reputed to be the consent of the governed. But one is not always dealing with first principles; and for practical purposes one of the most indispensable things is the goodwill of the Press. The Press is controlled by capital interests. That is a consideration. The organisation of Labour is another consideration—powerful, though less powerful than formerly. There is the Entente with France to maintain, without going so far to maintain it as will offend large numbers of people here. There is an understanding to keep with America and an Alliance to modify with Japan. There is a part to be played in the League of Nations, and that must often inevitably conflict with the cordiality of this country's relations with other countries that are doing us no harm but are misconducting their relations with other countries—instances abound. There is the question of raising revenue—who is to contribute; in what proportions; how? Every decision you make on any detail of these subjects is going to hit somebody hard in the pocket, perhaps turn him out of employment. . . . And you talk of principles like a professor of mathematics considering the functions of "I get so tired of this unpractical nonsense. That's why I can't get on with Bob Cecil. It's a thousand pities; for if only he'd recognise these things and take his head out of the clouds he'd be invaluable at the Foreign Office. . . . But to hear him talk, anyone would think not only that my Government was a set of ill-balanced, self-seeking opportunists, inaccessible to any consideration except their own profit, but that what he calls honest government was as simple as beggar-my-neighbour."

"You know, sir," I interjected deferentially, "some people can't help feeling that a little more adherence to principle in dealing with Ireland would have saved——"

"My dear young friend," he said in a pitying tone, "have you ever studied the Irish question divorced from the rhodomontade of Ulster and the hysteria of the South? If you have you'll see that there's right—a lot of it—on both sides. It would have been easy enough to apply a catch-penny solution to Ireland—that's what we've been doing for generations as each successive crisis occurred. Any twopenny Tory demagogue can denounce me for not giving Ireland another taste of Cromwell. But can you see British troops engaged in the process? Any Liberal crank can stodm at my want of faith in not giving them a Republic long ago; but can you see this country acquiescing in the Balkanisation of the British Isles? And can you see the outside world welcoming the creation of another small State in Europe? . . . You've got to come to solutions slowly in these matters; and the only principle that counts is the preservation of the Commonwealth of Nations to which we belong."

"And have you preserved that by your settlement?" I asked him.

"It depends," he said gravely, "on the spirit in which it is carried out. If neither party in Ireland can agree, and if they will not be reconciled to us, then we have achieved nothing. But if," his voice grew in volume, "if there is a purpose in life; and if great trust breeds great trust, as I believe; and if faith and hope are more than words to humanity, and direct our thoughts and inspire our bravest acts; then, surely, this work will endure."

He raised his arms like a prophet.

"Sir," I said, "I have travelled much in our Empire. The Dominions are my second home. Are they to be Dominions still? Or, if they claim it, are they to become Free States also?"

"It is a Dominion status," he replied. "The name does not matter."

Are you sure?"

"The real tie," he answered, "must be one of loyalty and love. It is a small matter how the thing is called and if those qualities are absent you will not [illegible] by the name of Dominion.

"And now," he said, "I've a Cabinet Council and an interview with the Foreign Secretary to get through before lunch; and there are three confounded deputations which Hyde insists on my seeing personally. So you must go."

Wherewith he disappeared through one of the multitude of doors surrounding his breakfast-room.—The "Outlook."

A 'MODERATE' NON-COOPERATOR.

SJ GISPATI ROY'S MESSAGE.

Sj. Gispati Roy Chaudhuri of Calcutta has issued a message with which he "appears before his friends and countrymen, after a silence of twelve years." The gist of his lengthy address is that he is a Moderate, as a worker in the cause of the country, though his life and conduct would fulfil every condition that would go to make a non-co-operator. Still he has come out of his solitude, albeit a little late in the day, though there was the "delay on the part of many dull and weak-minded workers like myself, to realise the true significance and utility of the doctrines enunciated by Mahatma Gandhi." To those 'moderates' who had the susceptibility to reason, the return was inevitable as "gradually the single-hearted and unparalleled sacrifices, the noble deeds, the soul-evevating examples of the Mahatma have begun unfolding true light and vision before our eyes."

Before concluding he explains how the principles of Mahatma Gandhi came to be reconciled to his Moderate tendencies and ends by making a frevent appeal to his party (he still claims to be a 'moderate') to rally to the call of the country:—

"When I found that the patience, self-control non-violence and absence of ill-feeling and retaliation inculcated and enjoined by Mahatma Gandhi, are nothing but the same virtues and the moderation of the moderates; when I found that the force of character and consistency between his action and truthful words, has deeply impressed, charmed and entwined in one chain all the parties,—the moderates, the extremists and the revolutionaries,—and that God has endowed him with the requisite strength to lead them on to the path of duty by one rule of action by means of peaceful non-violent non-co-operation; when I realised that the attainment of Swaraj is inevitable, if we can only move on truthful lines with courage and determination by following the path of non-violence,—then I was naturally drawn to the seemingly new line of action chalked out by the Mahatma, —which to my mind is nothing but adherence to the old principles of the moderates 15 years ago."

TERRORS OF THE RUSSIAN FAMINE

DOGS, CATS AND RATS EATEN

In a private letter one of the Friends' relief workers in the Russian famine area gives the following terrible picture of the district where he is working:—

"Here, in the small territory the Friends are responsible for, we have got to feed 650,000 people, or else decide what proportion of that number must die because we cannot afford it. We are faced with enormous difficulties of rail transport here, and still geather distribution difficulties from this town, with no roads, one poor railway, nearly Aretic conditions, and practically no horses or camels uneaten. The roads and transport conditions are so bad that we do not seem to be able to get into the villages even, but people come in: and one man lately told me that in his village of fifty families, ten adults die daily. They have eaten the cats and the dogs and the rats, and now that there are no more leaves to make bread they are simply dying.

"For God's sake try to rouse everyone you can. To see those lovable people dying like this is awful. . . ."—"The Manchester Guardian."

DACOITY IN CALCUTTA SUBURBS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

In connection with the armed dacoity committed on Thursday night by a gang of Punjabi ruffians at Beniapukar in the suburbs of Calcutta. The police searched the house of a Punjabi at the Garden Reach and found four revolvers and a gun. The police also recovered rupees sixteen hundred in cash and notes said to be the property looted by the dacoits. Six up-country men were arrested on suspicion.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 2.

Notices of motions for adjournment for the debate on political situation have been received by the Legislative Department from a number of members of the Legislative Assembly.

MR. ANDREWS AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 2.

Mr. C. F. Andrews arrived here yesterday and is proceeding immediately to Malabar to help in the relief of the refugees and to inquire into the general situation.

The proclamation parade was held Monday morning on the Secunderabad Maidan. There was a large and enthusiastic crowd of spectators. The Hon. the Resident Col S. G. Knox with his staff was present. A salute of thirtyone guns was fired in three rounds each round ending with the feu-de-joie. The proclamation parade was followed by a practice of the review of parade which will be held on the occasion of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales visit.

STRIKE AT CALCUTTA.

OVER 4,000 MEN OUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

Four thousand and five hundred men of the Northbrook Jute Mills at Champdani, fifteen miles from the Howrah Station, have struck work. It is stated that the mill authorities refused to reinstate the men arrested in Calcutta for working as the Congress volunteers. After men suspended the work the mill authorities agreed to take back the men but the latter demanded dismissal of a sardar. The Mill is being guarded by the Police.

The strike at the Wellington Jute Mills at Rishra is still continuing.

RAILWAY STRIKE AT JHAJHA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2

The railway strike at Jhajha and other stations on the East Indin Railway continues. Mr. K. Chaudhuri, Labour Member Bengal Council, after making a local enquiry has ascertain that the rumour of a murder of a fireman by a European driver which is the cause of strike has no foundation. Other Indian fireman who were in the same train deposed that the head of the deceased got smashed against the superstructure of the bridge. The post mortem examination disclosed that the death was due to consussion of brain.

The strike is not confined to locomen but extended to the menials of the Traffic Department. As a result of the strike which caused coal difficulties, four down through trains and six up trains were cancelled and booking on loop line. Bandel Gardarwa and Grand chord line have been stopped.

PRINCE LANDS AT RANGOON.

"MAGNIFICENT RECEPTION."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 2.

The "Dufferin" arrived at Rangoon early this morning and the city accorded the Prince of Wales a magnificent reception. Enormous crowds of all communities including several thousand school children lined the route of his drive in state from docks to the Government House and received His Royal Highness with hearty cordiality. The Prince who was welcomed by Sir Reginald Craddock, Lieut.-Governor of Burma, landed shortly after eight and after inspecting guards of honour furnished by the Royal Navy and Royal Scots entered the special pandal where he received an address of welcome from the Municipal Committee which assured him of heartfelt loyalty and devotion to throne of all the many nationalities inhabiting Rangoon. The Prince was received with cheers by a large gathering of prominent residents assembled in the pandal replied. The Prince's drive in state from docks to the Government House, a distance of about three miles was witnessed by thousands of people of all communities who received His Royal Highness with unmistakeable cordiality.

Hartal had been declared by certain political bodies but it had seemingly little, if any, effect upon the warmth of Prince's welcome or upon the numbers of masses who flocked to greet him.

AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 2.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales visited the University College this afternoon. He was received by the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor and the lady students presented him with bouquets. The Prince watched the students at games and afterwards received addresses from students one of them was in Burmese. The address expressed firm devotion of the undergraduates to the King-Emperor and to the Prince himself. His Royal Highness then motored to the Dalhousie Park where a reception in his honour arranged by the Ex-services Association was held. In addition to 24 ladies who had rendered service as nurses during the war there were present about 450 men, practically all from British units and 250 Indians and Burmans. The Prince shook hands with all and was afterwards accorded a wildly enthusiastic reception. In response to requests that he should make a speech, the Prince returned thanks for the welcome given to him and expressed his great pleasure at meeting so many of his old comrades-in-arms. The cheering was renewed with vigour and the large gathering surged round the Prince, rendering it difficult for him to reach his car. As it moved off the Prince stood up and again and again acknowledged the continued cheers of the men.

PROCLAMATION PARADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 2.

Telegrams from almost all important stations in India report holding this morning of Proclamation parades. In Delhi the parade was held outside the Delhi Fort where the Commander-in-Chief took the salute and afterwards presented the following decorations:—Mr. A. W. Daldy, Military Accountant-General, O.B.E. and dignity.; Lt.-Col. J. F. H. Anderson, Remount Department, D.S.O., Major C. Gidley, 103rd Battery R.F.A., D.S.O.; Lieut. W. Nootley, 107th Pioneers, M.C.; Subedar Major Raja Ram Sardar Bahadur, 10th Jat, O.B.E.; 1st Jam Pola Khan, 10th Jats, M. C.

Munshi Triloknath Bhargava of Lucknow who has been made Rai Sahib in the New Year's Honours is shown in the Gazette Extraordinary as "proprietor, Newal Kishore Press." This is incorrect. He is to be shown as "Honorary Magistrate," Lucknow.

EAST AFRICA.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

The following article by Mr. C. F. Andrews on East Africa appears in the latest number of the "Modern Review" wherein the writer narrates the experiences he met with in his recent journey to East Africa:—

I propose in this paper to give a simple narrative of some of the experiences which I met with on my recent journey to East Africa, especially with regard to the Winston Churchill document. In a subsequent article, I hope to be able to draw some reflections from the data I have gatherel with reference to Indian immigration in the British Colonies.

One of the most interesting facts, which immediately struck my attention, was the comparative absence of passengers on the voyage out from Bombay. This differed from my earlier experience two years ago when the vessel was crowded. While the shipping accommodation was ample and the rates of the passage cheap and the season of the year favourable (the monsoon was just over) there were only 52 passengers all told, for the whole of East Africa, and more than half of these were first and second class, including Europeans. I saw at once that scarcely any artisans or traders were travelling out to Kenya and Uganda. I found out on enquiry, that this dearth of passengers outward bound had been continuous throughout the present year, 1921. On the other hand, (to anticipate matters, for convenience) when I came to return to India nearly two months, later, I found that the steamer was over crowded with deck passengers and it was a very pitiable sight to see the large numbers left behind at Mombasa, who had come down to the coast expecting to get taken on board, but who had been refused at the last moment. The present trend back to India is obviously very great indeed. It has affected not only the traders from Kutch and Kathiawar and Surat and Bombay, but also the Punjabi artisans.

The reason for this exodus has been the great trade depression, which has brought into the bankruptcy court very many European estates and not a few Indian firms. The financial crisis is not yet over. Perhaps the greatest cause of the trade depression has been the tampering with the currency and the establishment of a British coinage system of pounds, shillings and pence instead of the Indian rupee system. This has been one of the methods of turning Kenya into a "white man's country." It has thrown out of gear business arrangements of the most complicated character at a time when trade was in a precarious condition and Europeans themselves are now cursing the evil day when the currency was altered. A very heavy financial price has been paid for this attempt at Europeanisation.

Before I had gone out, I had read in the East African papers violent rhetorical outburst on the subject of the "Swarms of Asiatics,' who were invading Africa and doing harm to the natives of the country by their presence in such large numbers. These facts which came under my own observation on board the steamer, were an eloquent commentary on this so-called Asiatic invation!

The moment of my arrival in Africa was opportune. The Governor, Sir Edward Northey, had been summoned back to England in haste after the Imperial Conference and had returned to Kenya at the beginning of October with a very important secret document on the Indian Question in his possession. The terms of this documen have now been publicly disclosed and therefore they may be openly refrerred to. But at the time of my arrival in Mombasa, these same terms were marked "strictly confidential." Only a few of the Indian leaders, along with a corresponding number of leading Europeans, were permitted to see them. The Governor had called both parties in turn and had impressed upon them the vital importance of secrecy. Leave was obtained by the Indian leaders to consult with me about this secret document; we immediately sat down to conference together and discussed every point carefully and fully.

I should make it quite clear, that at these conferences my position was only that of a learner and a listener and an assessor. I had no voting power and did my utmost to prevent too great a reliance being placed on my opinion. I am glad to say, that, though we came to a general agreement, yet at the same time it was I who was drawn at last to the point of view of the Indian leaders on the spot, rather than vice versa. From this fact alone it may be easily understood, that there was no interference on my part with independent Indian opinion.

When I had seen the terms offered, it was obvious at once to me that they were unacceptable. I have never wavered since in that opinion. They are a specious political stratagem, not a genuine offer of racial equality. What is most surprising to me is that anyone should have thought that the Indian people would be taken in by such an obvious camouflage. The following are the most important terms offered by Mr. Winston Churchill. I am quoting his own words with only very slight abbreviation:—

I. *General basis of policy.*—"Equal rights for civilised men."

II. *Constitution* (Legislative Council.)

A common electoral roll for Europeans and Indians. Qualifications for admission to the roll to be:—

(*a*) Property: £1000 capital, or £150 per annum income.

(*b*) A reasonable knowledge of written and spoken English.

[It is intended to admit to the franchise 1000 to 1500 Indians out of the present total Indian population of about 22,000: cf. India itself, where the numbers enfranchised are understood to be about 1 in 5.]

(c) The constituencies to be revised.

(d) Reservation of seats as between Europeans and Indians.

III. Constitution (Executive Council).

The Governor to select and nominate one unofficial member of the Executive Council forthwith.

IV. Immigration.—Regulations for Indians to be made the same as for Europeans In addition to the existing money deposit for Europeans (£37.10.0) which may be increased (say) to £50, an education test, similar to that required for admission to the electoral roll, to be applied: also effective provision against fraud.

V. Segregation.—No Commercial segregation and no residential segregation for persons on the common electoral roll, i.e., better class Indians can live where they like but the lower class would be excluded from the European quarter.

VI. Highlands.—These to be deserved for Europeans as it is on the understanding that this was tre definite policy of His Majesty's Government that Europeans have settled in Kenya and taken up lands in the Highlands. The policy to be quite definite, —i.e., neither grants of land to Indians to be made nor transfers permitted.

An area of land suitable for Indian settlement to be set aside for Indian ownership with exactly the same restriction against European ownership.

VII. Municipalities.—A system of wards: datails not ready for consideration.

The heading of this document of Mr. Winston Churchill, "Equal Rights for Civilised Men," is obviously taken from Cecil Rhodes. It is the basis of what has been called 'The Cape Franchise,' because, from the year 1875, this principle has ruled the elections in the Cape Province of South Africa. But when we come to examine the election test in the Cape Province and to compare it with Mr. Winston Churchill's the difference is at once obvious. The Cape test is as follows:—

Property, £75 or £50 annual income. Education, to write legibly one's name, address and occupation in English at the time of registration. The Kenya figures are outrageously high.

But an even more obvious inequality comes in the Immigration test, which Mr Winston Churchill proposes. First of all, there is no justice at all in compelling every Indian to pass a full reading and writing test in English. Secondly, while Indian artisans are urgently required in the country, everything is done by the English themselves to prevent English workingmen from coming out to Kenya. Yet it is proposed by means of the very high immigration security (including an English education test) to keep out entirely the Indian artisan whose presence is needed for the development of the country. What it all amounts to is this. The Englishman for his own purposes may set up any absurd standard of exclusion for his own fellow Englishman, and the Indian, for purely political reasons, must immediately follow suit. If £50 is not high enough to exclude the Indians, then the Englishman's security may be raised to £100, and, so on, until the Indian is eliminated and Kenya become an aristocracy of a few wealthy persons belonging to the "white race," ruling over millions of the black race, with the practical elimination of the Indian altogether.

The snobbery of the "Segregation" test, by which the Indian community is divided into "better class" and "lower class" scarcely needs pointing out, it is so gross.

Lastly, when we come to the Highlands, we are told by Mr. Winston Churchill, that the past injustice to Indians must be perpetuated, and that even when a European desires to sell his own land or property to an Indian, in the Highlands, (as very many actually do wish) he must be prevented by Law. The European may sell to an Italian, or a Greek, but not to an Indian,. We are further told, that this part of the programme for the future is uite definite and cannot be altered!

This, then, is a British Cabinet Minister's interpretation of his own signature to the Imperial Conference Resolution in London, of July, 1921. That resolution was drafted by a Special Committee of the Imperial Conference, of which Mr. Winston Churchill himself was the Chairman. It promised equal citizenship. It was passed, with East Africa in view. The question itself was raised as to whether East Africa should come definitely under the terms of the Resolution, and it was decided that it should, only South Africa was exempted, not East Africa. The British Government were represented at this Imperial Conference by Mr, Lloyd George, Prime Minister, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Balfour, Lord Curzon, and Mr. Winston Churchill. There could not possibly be a clearer decision of the British Government; and yet, within three months, this is the way that Mr. Winston Churchill proposes to fulfil the decision which was then arrived at!

The underlying cause of all that has been so hastily arranged since,—the summoning of Sir Edward Northey, the delivery of a secret document, the utter climb down on the part of the Colonial Office,—is quite simple. There was a panic. The European settlers threatened armed resistance. They had the power of carrying out the threat. Troops would have to be sent out from England to put down the armed rebellion. They would have refused to go. The memory of what happened in Ulster in 1914, when Ulster threatened an armed rebellion and the British Troops refused to move, was still fresh in the memory of Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Lloyd George. They decided that Indian Troops, which were near at hand, could not be used against the "white race." They were determined not to run the risk of having a new "Fiume." So they threw India to the wolves and thus endeavoured to make their own escape. When they had settled on the policy of "scuttle," the only thing left was to do all that had to be done with some pretence of decency and fairness, and with not too flagrant a breach of the terms of the Imperial Resolution so recently passed and this present outrageous secret document, signed by their own names. Hence we have whose terms have now been disclosed.

RUSSIA'S RETREAT FROM COMMUNISM.

SIR P. GIBBS' DRAMATIC PICTURE.

The following is a picture of the changing fortunes of Russia appearing in the "Public Opinion" by Sir Philip Gibbs who had just been to Petrograd:—

Sir Philip Gibbs has just been to Petrograd, and sends a vivid picture of the changing fortunes of Russia.

"The famine which I have described as I saw it is only one part of the misery of life and death in Russia," he writes.

"All Russia with its hundred and fifty million people is in a desperate state, living on the bare bones of life's most elementary needs, without reserves of wealth or food, uncertain of the future, even a few months ahead, beggared for the time being of all or nearly al the things that give a chance of human happiness.

"The Soviet Government stares at the ruin it has made, increased by calamities like war and famine not of its own making —let us be fair to them—acknowledges with an almost frightful frankness the utter failure of its political theories and system, and is now in full retreat from Communism.

"It hugs the panic-stricken hope that its leaders may save the Russian people and themselves by returning to the old ways of civilisation as it was built up by private trade, private property, and international credit.

A YEAR FROM NOW.

"I have been the witness of this transition. It is not yet complete, but in less than a year from now it is certain from what I have seen that Russia will have swung right back to a capitalistic basis of national life as a Republic no more revolutionary in its ideals than that of Germany or France. It has already restored the rights of private property—as it at present exists—permitted private trading, acknowledged its foreign debts, and invited foreign capital to exploit its natural resources.

"Amazing change of front! The irony, the ghastly tragedy of its experiment with human life, is written on a wall in Petrograd.

"So it seemed to me a week ago when I walked up the stairs of a place called the International Hotel, once the Ang'eterre, now used as a billeting house for foreigners allowed in Russia—where there are no hotels open for ordinary folk.

THE NEW WORLD.

"The words were written large in Russian and German.

"'We are establishing another, a new world' they said. "Those who were nothing are now everything."

"I thought of the city outside that place —Petrograd—more magnificent once than Berlin or Paris, magnificent still with its palaces and picture galleries, great mansions, and offices, wide and splendid streets, glorious river front, all crowned and gleaming under snow. It was certainly another and a new world they had created in Petrograd. Once, before the war and revolution, it had a population of more than two millions. Now it is a sepulchre of memories with most of those great buildings empty of life, and in the whole city a population of 750,000.

"'Those who were nothing are now everything' said the words on the wall. Beautiful words if they were true! It happened that just before reading them I had come from a place in Petrograd called the Refugees' Camp. This place was the end of the journey for many of those people who for weeks, and thousands of versts, I had seen moving through Russia, crowding the railway stations, camping on the river banks, living in cattle trucks on the railroads, on the long trail from the country of famine.

THE END OF THE JOURNEY.

"In Petrograd they hoped for food and rest. It was the end of the journey on which their hopes were set, for which they had struggled, for which some ad died on the way..

"I went among those who had recently arrived. They were in the great old barracks of Petrograd. There was no heat there though it was 20 degrees below zero outside. There was only the heat of human bodies lying close to each other on bare boards, in the frightful stench of this exhalation of fever-stricken, unwashed, vermin-hunted mass of men, women, and children. I saw them lining up for their meal, thin potato soup and a bit of bread, and some of them could hardly stand, but leaned weakly against the walls while waiting. Others did not have the strength to stand, but lay listless among their sheepskins with the look of death on them.

THEIR HOME.

"A door was opened in a yard through which I passed. 'Two days dead,' said a man. I looked into a room used as a morgue. There was a pile of bodies there, of men, women, and children, flung one on top of the other like rubbish for the heap—'Those who were nothing are now everything."

"The reverse of that was true. Those who were everything are now nothing, but I have not found in Russia even an equality of poverty which would give some kind of moral sanction to a system of society, however senseless in fanaticism. The Commissar and the Soviet official are almost as far removed from the masses in their comforts and opportunities as the new rich of England from the unemployed.

"But the old rich who were everything are now nothing, if they did not escape in time. That may be of comfort to some twisted minds, but I had only pity for them, and wonder at their courage. I like those who did not escape better than those who did, and they have some pride in their own sufferings, like soldiers in the front line.

"Such a smiling pride I found in a girl belonging to one of the old noble families of Russia who came back from France at the time of revolution to 'see it through with her people.' It has been hard for her and harder for her mother and father and delicate sister. They were living, as I found them, in two rooms divided from the public passage by an old curtain. There they have been since the Soviet officials took their big house and all that it held, with their pictures, and jewels and treasures of every kind.

"COURAGE."

"The father wept a little when he showed me the wretched room where he sleeps, the size of a bathroom, heaped up with legs which he uses for fuel with anxious economy. But he brushed the tears away and shrugged his shoulders and spoke the word 'courage' as though to his own soul. The mother's hands were toil-worn, like a peasant woman's. When the two girls go visiting an English friend they take turns because they have to share a pair of boots.

"'We live like gypsies, you see, said the elder girl, and laughed.

"It takes courage to laugh, for these people who have known all the comforts of life, and even too much luxury in the old days. In material ways they have not had quite the same chance of life as the labouring classes, not so much favour in rationing or wages. Morally, their misery has been greater, because they were not hardened to the rough school of life.

LADIES WITH COARSE HANDS.

"They are hardened now, those who still live! I noticed how some of these ladies of the old regime had coarse hands, how the older ones had taken on the appearance as well as the clothes of women of the people.

"So I thought when I stood in the room of a little old lady who had hidden some of her treasures, and now, when private property is allowed—to some extent—brought them out to sell, not without fear and trembling. Once her table had been laid for 70 guests, all her plate and glass had been in sets of 70. Now she lived in one bare room, and as she showed me a fur coat, some embroidered tablecloths, a few trinkets, she was like an old peasant woman in the market-place."—"Public Opinion."

SATISFACTION.

Millions of Patients have received satisfaction by using our world-renowned medicines. More than

600,000

Patients have been relieved and restored to sound health. From these 600,000 satisfied gentlemen more than 26,000 unsolicited testimonials have been received during the last 15 years. We reproduce below a few out of the 26,000 certificates received from gengentlemen of high position and rank.

PRESS AND PUBLIC OPINIONS

(1) Dr. J. A. Maddox, Civil Surgeon, Burma; I find your oil (Ab-i-Hayat) very useful, please send 24 bottles more.

(2) W. N. Landiam, Esq., Superintendentnt Police, Gujrat: I am a gainer by M. D. Avan's famous Ab-i-Hayat as far as Rheumatism is concerned

(3) Lieut-Col. Raja Jai Chand, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., of Lambagaon: Your medicine has done good in several cases, please send 4 dozen bottles more.

(4) Khan Bahadur Nihal-ud-din Ahmad, District Magistrate and Collector, Unao: Yours Ab-i-Hayat is a wonderful discovery in the world. It should be kept in every pocket, every house, at all times and places.

(5) Subedar-Major Sardar Bahadur Raja Hakim Khan, 30 Punjabis: Your knives are cheaper and superior to Roger's Knives, kindly send one dozen No. 42, Ivory handle 2 blade per V. P.

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207	35	72	17	18 6
208	40	80	18	20 2
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302	15	42	13	11 8
303	17	47	14	12 6
304	20	52	15	14 10
305	25	62	17	18 8
306	30	72	19	22 0
307	35	80	21	28 4
308	40	90	23	33 8
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403	17	62	17	20 4
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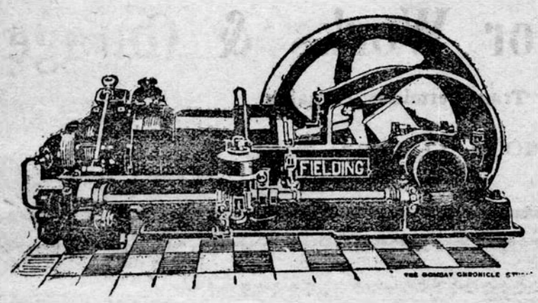

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WIRELESS WAR HORRORS.

MARCONI ON MOONSHINE AND VENUS.

The Birmingham Correspondent of the "Daily News" wired on Dec.9:—

The idea of wireless horrors in the next war was combated by Signor Marconi in his presidential address to-night to the Birmingham and Midland Institute.

Such war horrors by wireless, if they did come about, would he said, be counteracted speedily, for means of bringing them to naught would certainly be found.

He also derided the notion that persons were used against their will as receivers for wireless waves which injured them mentally and physically. Electric waves, such as were used for wireless telegraphy or telephony had no more effect on the human body or mind, he said, than starlight or moonshine.

"Perhaps I had better exclude moonshine." He added, "as certainly moonshine has been held by intelligent people to have had a pronounced effect on the mind, or rather on those emotions which are popularly supposed to have their seat in the heart."

Senator Marconi attributed to a misconception of some remarks he had made sensational reports that he had received wireless signals which he thought might have come from Mars.

It was true that effects resembling signals of great wave lengths were occasionally registered by wireless receivers, coming apparently from somewhere in space.

When called upon to affirm absolutely that the signals in question did not come from Mars, he refused. How could he know

The signals might some from the upper reaches of the atmosphere. They might be caused by magnetic influences in the Sun They might come from Mars or even Venus.

These effects had not been so noticeable of late, but he hoped that remark would not be interpreted as meaning that he asserted that the Martians were in despair at receiving no reply to their signals, or that they had given up the attempt, thinking that our state of civilisation was so low that they had better wait several thousand more years before repeating the attempt.

HOW A TEACHER PUNISHED A SCHOOL BOY.

MAGISTRATE'S COMMENT.

Horace George Meaton, a teacher at the Sancroft-street School, Lambeth, S.E., was summoned at Westminster in mail week for assaulting a pupil of 11 years of age named Sidney Francis, of Vauxhall-street.

The boy, who is in Standard III., said that on the afternoon of Dec. 1 a boy sitting next to him was humming. He said, "What a tune!" and then the teacher ordered them both out to the front of the class, and banged their heads together. The result was that his eye was cut by the other boy's forehead.

Defendant denied that he knocked the boys' heads together. He explained that he was shaking them both. The other boy lurched forward, and, being the shorter, his head caught Francis's eye as they came in contact.

CANE NOT ALLOWED.

Mr. Charles Roberts, headmaster of the school, said the defendant had had so much difficulty in maintaining discipline in his class—he had only been at the school a few weeks—that he had tendered his resignation. He was not allowed to use the cane.

Mr. Roberts added that he thought defendant was a little injudicious in attempting to punish the boys, but at the same time the injury was not serious.

The Magistrate: But he got his eye cut.

Mr. Roberts: The injury was no more than the boys are continually receiving in the playground.

"STUPID" BEHAVIOUR.

The Magistrate: That is their business, This is a school teacher's affair. He has no right to punish a boy so as to cut his head open. He behaved quite stupidly.

He added that the boys probably deserved punishment, but they were punished in the wrong way. Defendant was bound over in £10 for twelve months, and ordered to pay 20s. cost to the boy. The "Daily News."

THE IRISH TREATY.

"LORD CARSON, EVIL GENIUS OF IRISH POLITICS.

Under the heading "the Great Decision" the Manchester Guardian, in the course of a leading article wrote on the Irish Treaty, as under:—

"Now we are but at the beginning of things, looking forward, some of us with hope and deep content to a future from which the sure sources of hate and discord have largely been banished, some with misgiving no less profound and sour exasperation. Both tempers were typically shown in the speakers and the speeches in the House of Lords. Lord Morley touched a profound truth when he reminded us that, from one point of view, the work of reconciliation is only now begining. An act, a gesture ,however decisive, is not of itself enough to change the whole current of men's thoughts and obliterate all memory of wrong. We do not gather the fruits of well-doing, any more than those of ill-doing, in a day. These things must grow. In the generous soil of a free nation we believe they will grow. Lord Carson, who followed Lord Morley in debate, displayed in ample measure the opposite temper. He is a brilliant and powerful personality, with moments, as has sometimes seemed, of statesmanlike insight, even of moderation, but he is none the less of the true breed of those who learn nothing and forget nothing. It is easy for such a man to throw bitter gibes at former comrades who have learnt from experience and embarked on a new course. That needs courage as well as perception but Lord Carson, in the present case, could see in it nothing but treachery and cowardice. This only was needed in order to mark the significance of the occasion. Many a time has Lord Carson come forward as the evil genius of Irish politics, and it was fitting that he should be present to acknowledge and deplore the frustration of his policy. Perhaps he may render by his intervention a final and unwitting service to Ireland in this testing time. Even the wildest spirits in Dail Eireann can hardly judge a settlement to be without merit in which Lord Carson finds nothing to praise and everything to condemn. It is yet in his power to render his country aid. He is not of those weak spirits who mourn over the inevitable and refuse to recognise accomplished facts. There is no man who in Ulster comands greater confidence or can exercise greater power than Lord Carson. Let him look the situation in the face, and advise his old followers to accept what they cannot alter, and to seek in a United Ireland, to whose prosperity and happiness they can contribute so much, compensation for a domination they have lost and a defeat which it is in their power to convert into a lasting benefit."

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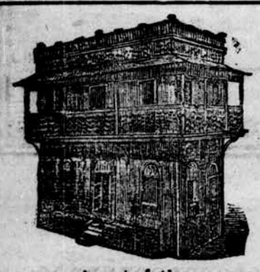

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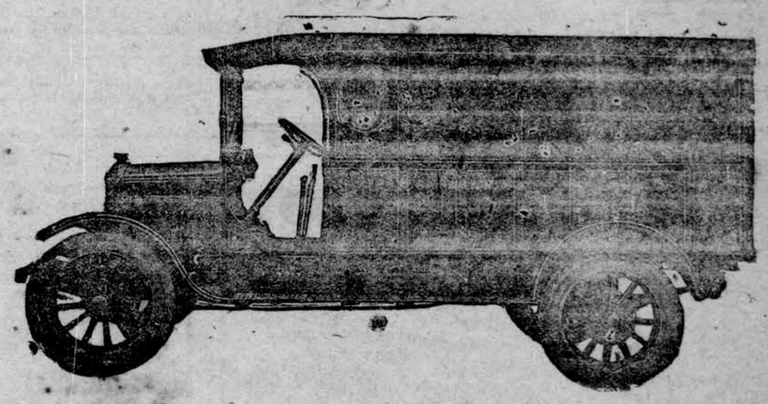

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